FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 SEPTEMBER 1984

Israel

The Knesset voted 98-18 in favor of the new national unity government, Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel announced in a statement broadcast by IDF radio. In his address to the Knesset broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister-designate Shim'on Peres stated that the new government was "born out of divisiveness" and faces many challenges in the economic, security, and political fields. The main security goal will be to "secure the well-being" of the Galilee settlements and the return of Israeli soldiers from Lebanon, he noted. He appealed to all Israel's neighbors, particularly Jordan's King Husayn, to join in "real and serious" peace negotiations, and he expressed the desire to "improve and deepen" the relationship with Egypt. Furthermore, he called on the Soviet Union to resume its diplomatic relations. Finally, Peres announced the composition of the new Cabinet, which has been expanded to 25 ministers.

Iran

"Weakness and need" is not the reason for the delay in Iran's promised offensive against Iraq, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told combatants in a speech reported by Tehran radio. Iran is making "meticulous" preparations for "serious action" in order to shorten the duration of the war and minimize casualties on both sides, he explained. The Majlis speaker also said that President 'Ali Khamene'i's recent visit to Syria, Libya, and Algeria enabled "us" to confront an unspecified "personality" who has sought to divide Arabs from Persians and Sunnis from Shi'ites.

Postponement of Red Sea Conference

The conference of Red Sea littoral states scheduled to begin in Khartoum on 16 September has been postponed because some countries asked for more time to prepare for the meeting, the Sudanese Foreign Ministry disclosed in a statement carried by SUNA. Ethiopian and PDRY officials expressed support for the postponement of the conference in remarks cited by Addis Ababa radio, asserting that "the necessary preparations and negotiations" should be completed before the meeting is held.

Lebanon

Military Talks With Syria — Talks began in Beirut between a Syrian delegation led by Army Deputy Chief of Staff Major General 'Ali Aslan and a Lebanese delegation led by Army Commander General Michael 'Awn, Beirut radio reported. They will discuss implementation of the mountain security plan.

Phalangist Leaders — Dr Elie Karamah was elected as the new leader of the Phalange Party, Dr George Sa'adah was elected as the deputy leader, and Joseph Sa'adah was reappointed its secretary general, Voice of Lebanon radio announced.

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'Arafat Returns to Tunis From Kuwait 12 Sep

JN131709 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] returned to Tunis from Kuwait yesterday. He toured a number of Arab countries that included the YAR, Iraq, and Kuwait. Our correspondent said Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar will make intensive contacts within the PLO aimed at putting the final touches to the PNC meeting which will be held in Algiers at the end of this month.

'Arafat Interviewed by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT

PM131225 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 12 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Report on interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Qasim as-Samawi in Baghdad; date not given]

[Excerpt] In an interview with *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* before leaving Baghdad for Kuwait, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat confirmed that all Palestinian sides have agreed to hold the PNC session at the end of this month as scheduled. He expressed the hope that there would be no more straying into a new maze. With the success of the Palestinian-Palestinian dialogue held in Aden, Algiers, and elsewhere, he said, there is nothing to prevent the PNC from convening on schedule.

'Arafat spoke of Arab attempts to influence Algeria's position on the questions of Palestinian legitimacy and independent Palestinian decisions. He added that, on the other hand, Algeria is making concerted efforts to contact some Arab brothers, especially Syria, to ensure that the PNC session is held away from all these influences. He noted that PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will also visit Damascus for the same purpose.

Expressing surprise at reports that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue is faltering, 'Arafat said: I am satisfied with Jordanian-Palestinian relations. We have taken many joint stands. He added that when he went to China he was representing the Palestinians as well as the Jordanians and that the result was the call for an international conference to settle the Middle East conflict under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of Security Council members. King Husayn, he said, has, during his visit to Great Britain and Germany, expressed support for an international conference.

'Arafat also said: The Jordanian information minister gave a true description of our joint efforts and work when she said that we and the Palentinians now read the same book, the best proof being the effectiveness of the work of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee for the support of the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territory. That committee has recently received $15 million in aid from the Jerusalem Islamic Committee.

The Palestinian leader condemned the U.S. veto cast at the Security Council against the draft resolution urging the easing of Israeli measures against the people of southern Lebanon. That veto, he said, was a fresh warning to the Arab nation. The Arabs, he said, should remember the negative U.S. position expressed by President Ronald Reagan during his speech at a ceremony of the Zionist B'nai B'rith Society in New York recently and President Reagan's serious declarations which not only supported Israel but also showed hostility toward the entire Arab nation. 'Arafat made special reference to the figures cited by Reagan to show the extent of U.S. aid to Israel, such as the payment of $9.5 billion over 3 years, the supply of advanced missiles, assistance in the development of the Kfir and Lavi planes, and the delivery of arms not yet used by the U.S. Army and Navy.

'Arafat added: Furthermore, Reagan threatened that if Israel is expelled from the United Nations the United States would also withdraw from that organization. When a head of state takes such a stand it means he is throwing the gauntlet in the face of and openly challenging the Arab nation.

'Arafat also said: Reagan also spoke about the PLO, about me personally, and about what he called Palestinian terrorism. I say that if there is any terrorism in the world then it is Israeli terrorism supported by the United States, as demonstrated in the Sabra and Shatila camps as well as 19 other camps in Lebanon, and in what has happened and is happening in Beirut and southern Lebanon.

He added: The United States, Reagan, and Philip Habib were responsible for the protection of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians after the departure of our fighters from Lebanon and they are responsible for every drop of Arab blood spilled there. The Arab nation should wake up and meet this challenge which affects our present and future generations.

Referring to French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's statements made during a French radio interview and press reports on these statements, 'Arafat said he was very surprised by these reports. He pointed out that, directly after his meeting with Cheysson, the latter announced that there was no change in France's views on the Palestinian question, the recent serious developments in Lebanon, and the entire Middle East crisis.

He added: Cheysson's attitude toward the plot to partition Lebanon on a sectarian basis was quite clear, and we agreed that partition was against Lebanon, Palestine, and the Arab nation. Cheysson also assured me that France was still committed to the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to self-determination and to set up a Palestinian state, and that France recognizes the legitimate Palestinian leadership. That is why I see the press and radio reports as a departure from the stand we have come to know. 'Arafat said he has no intention of visiting France at present and France has no intention of inviting him under the present circumstances.

On the efforts of the Islamic Good Offices Committee to bring the Iraq-Iran war to an end, 'Arafat said: The plan for the deployment of Islamic forces between the two warring sides is still valid and the military committee formed under the late Guinean President Sekou Toure is continuing its contacts with the aim of forming an Islamic peacekeeping force.

He added: That committee, consisting of members from Pakistan, Turkey, Bangladesh, and the PLO, was scheduled to meet 16 August, but some committee members asked for a postponement. I have recently personally contacted Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and the foreign minister of Bangladesh in Bucharest, and I have already contacted Turkish President Kenan Evren twice urging that a decision be made immediately.

'Arafat Says Palestinian Passports To Be Issued in 1985

GF131402 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat has told *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* an agreement was finalized with his highness the amir [of Kuwait] on solving all the problems pertaining to the Palestinian presence in Kuwait. He added that the situations in the Palestinian arena, in addition to Arab and international developments, were discussed. 'Arafat continued: Palestinian passports will be issued in early 1985 for Gazans who carry travel documents and after the committee under the Arab League issues resolutions in this respect. He also said: All Palestinians carrying this passport will be treated as any Arab who carries the passport of his country. He then pointed out that the [proclamation] of the Palestinian state is just a matter of time, and that it is an actual fact.

Answering a question on the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said: The Islamic and nonaligned countries intensified their efforts to end the war between Iran and Iraq. He expressed the hope that these efforts will be successful. He termed the PLO-Egyptian relations as excellent and said that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak understands the Palestinian issue. Answering a question on the issue of the Sultanate of Brunei [dealing with rumors on allowing Palestinians to emigrate there], he said: I have no idea about this issue.

Khalil al-Wazir Departs for Algiers 12 Sep

JN131052 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Sep 84 p 28

[Excerpts] Amman, *AR-RA'Y* — Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee, left Amman for Algiers yesterday. He said he will meet in Algiers with PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who has returned from Damascus where he led a PDRY-Algerian mission to settle Palestinian-Syrian discord. Al-Wazir will be briefed on the Syrian leadership's latest opinions in this regard and on holding the PNC session. Al-Wazir affirmed the PNC will convene at the end of this month.

Cited on Algiers Meeting

LD132146 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] There is a new meeting these days in Algiers between the Palestine Liberation Movement, Fatah, and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance which includes the Popular and the Democratic Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Communist Party, and the Palestine Liberation Front. Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, said the meeting is within the continuing intra-Palestinian dialogue as stipulated in the Algiers-Aden agreement as a means of arriving at the convocation of the PNC's 17th session. Brother Abu Jihad said all the signatories to the Algiers-Aden agreement are committed to its provisions.

UAE Paper Says PNC Session To Be Postponed

GF140824 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Dubayy, 14 Sep (WAKH) — According to UAE press reports today, it has become almost certain that the PNC session will not be held until after the Arab summit conference scheduled for December in Riyadh. *AL-BAYAN* says the postponement — which has been proposed by the Palestinian National Alliance which comprises the Fatah dissidents, As-Sa'iqah, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, and the PFLP-General Command — has become definite following the agreement of the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine to postpone the session.

Citing PFLP sources, *AL-BAYAN* says: "An Arab country known for its support for 'Arafat's leadership has adopted the Syrian-Algerian-PDRY stand calling for the postponement of the PNC session and has advised the YAR Government to reject 'Arafat's request to convene the PNC session in the YAR — a request 'Arafat had made last week." The PFLP sources added: "This Arab country justifies its advice to the YAR in the same way as Algeria had previously justified its support for postponing the PNC session and with the same argument backed by the majority of the Palestinian factions, namely that the convening of the PNC session should bring about a unification of the Palestinian ranks and should not consolidate divisions" — and divisions were consolidated during the conference of Palestinian writers and journalists.

AL-BAYAN says Algeria has invited the leaders of the Palestinian National Alliance to visit Algeria in order to hear their views on how to deal with the divisions in the Palestinian ranks.

48 PNC Members in Jordan Support Upcoming Session

JN131111 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Sep 84 pp 1, 22

[Sana' al-'Alul dispatch]

[Excerpt] Amman — Forty-eight PNC members residing in Jordan have called for the convocation of the PNC's 17th session as soon as possible.

This came in a cable to PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and the PLO Executive Committee members.

The PNC members stressed that the current circumstances of the Palestine question, the situation in the Arab and international arenas at this stage, and the success of the dialogue which was crowned by the Aden-Algiers agreement that was supported by the steadfast kinfolk in the occupied homeland and everywhere else, dictate that this session should be held without delay.

They also called for paving the way for the attendance of all the PNC members for the sake of keeping the [Palestine] question alive and implementing the provisions of the National Charter, the 16th PNC's resolutions in Algiers, and the Aden-Algiers agreement.

The cable was signed by Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid as-Sa'ih, Widad 'Abd ar-Rahim, 'Umar al-Khatib, Bishop Eliya Khuri, 'Ata al-Wahidi, In'am Abu Sharar, 'Isam 'Abd al-Hadi, Shubash 'Abd al-Khaliq, Ishaq ad-Dizdar, Hamid Abu Sittah, 'Azmi al-Khawaja, Ahmad al-Jamal, Taysir Khalid, Usamah ash-Shunnar, Colonel Na'im al-Khatib, Muhammad Abu Shunnar, Intisar al-Wazir, Shakib ad-Dallal, Ahmad Quray, 'Abd al-Hamid al-Qudsi, Dawud az-Zir, Isma'il Muhammad Isma'il, Najib al-Ahmad, Khalil al-Wazir, Khadijah Mustafa, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, Hamdi Matar, 'Ablah Taha, Ibrahim Qubba'ah, 'Ablah Abu 'Ulbah, 'A'ishah 'Awdah, Dr Nafidh al-'At'ut, Shaykh Rajab at-Tamimi, 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, Dr Yusuf Sammur, Dr Jamil Maraqah, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Haj Ahmad, 'Abd al-'Aziz Saqr, Dr Alfred Tubasi, Dr As'ad 'Abd ar-Rahman, Sa'adat al-Hurani, Dr Hanna Nasir, Ahmad Salih Muslih, Latifah al-Hurani, 'Ali 'Amir, Saji Khalil, Taysir az-Ziri, and Farhan Abu al-Khayl.

Algiers VOP Says PLO To Open Office in Ghana

LD140142 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Ghanaian President Jerry John Rawlings has stated the PLO could open an office in Ghana if it so wished. This statement was made during a meeting with a special Palestinian envoy who conveyed a message to Rawlings from Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. It is worth noting that Ghana has responded to the OAU recommendations for serving diplomatic relations with the Tel Aviv administration.

PLO Representative Views U.S. Palestinian Policy

PM120927 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Sep 84 p 8

[Interview with PLO representative in Washington Hasan 'Abd ar-Rahman by Munir Nasir — date not given]

[Excerpts] Nasir: Are you allowed to engage in diplomatic activities in Washington?

'Abd ar-Rahman: Our political activities among U.S. congressmen are continuing and there are no legal obstacles to stop them from talking to us. I have met with several leading congressmen, including Paul Laxalt, President Reagan's campaign manager, House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Lee Hamilton, former Democratic presidential aspirant John Glenn and others.

Nasir: What is their attitude toward the Palestinian problem and did you win any friends among them?

'Abd ar-Rahman: There is a general rule governing the actions of U.S. politicians, namely, that their stands are not based on their convictions and ethics but rather on their political interests and their reelection to Congress. In order to obtain the votes they need they must have the necessary funds for their reelection campaigns. We as Arabs did not offer them any money to influence the election results. When we meet them personally they would probably agree with our stands and criticize Israel, but this is not translated into practical stands in Congress or in their statements. There are certain exceptions who have suffered from Zionist pressure, such as Paul Findley, Paul McCloskey, and Charles Percy who will be the number one target for the Zionist lobby at the next election.

Nasir: But are the political and information efforts by your office sufficient to influence U.S. policy given the presence of the strong Zionist lobby?

'Abd ar-Rahman: I believe the presence of the PLO Information Office in the United States is very important because the presence of the PLO in itself is a symbol, the importance of which should not be belittled. This is in addition to the services we offer to the Palestinian community in the United States and which totals about 100,000 people. There are 13,000 Palestinian students and more than 1,000 Palestinian university professors in the United States and about 1,000 doctors and 6,000 engineers as well as a large number of lawyers and businessmen. A great part of our efforts is to maintain contact with these brothers through the existing institutions, the visits we carry out, and the national activities that take place on various occasions.

Nasir: What is your office's diplomatic character and do you carry out any political activities?

'Abd ar-Rahman: We deal politically with the United States through the Arab Ambassadors' Council of which we are a member because political and diplomatic action in this country is carried out collectively with regard to the Palestinian problem, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and Arab-U.S. relations. There is the Steering Committee of the Arab Ambassadors' Council of which I am a member. One or several persons are chosen from this committee to meet with U.S. officials and discuss the general Arab attitude toward this problem. The PLO voice usually finds response from the Arab brothers in this country.

Nasir: But how can you actually influence U.S. foreign policy?

'Abd ar-Rahman: We try to influence the U.S. sector that has not adopted a particular attitude toward the Palestinian problem. We direct ourselves toward this sector with a view to creating conditions that would arouse its interest, therefore ensuring it becomes ready to defend its interests. We cannot achieve this at the local level in the United States but externally through U.S.-Arab relations whether in the economic, political, or military fields. If we can lay down a political program for Arab-U.S. relations whereby the ordinary U.S. citizen realizes that his government's official policy is harming his interests, he would then act and the pro-Arab sector in the United States would be able to defend the justice of the Arab stand.

Nasir: How can pressure be brought to bear on the United States?

'Abd ar-rahman: The U.S. citizen must be made to realize that every negative political attitude toward the Arabs could cost the United States a certain price.

Nasir: Do the Arab countries realize this?

'Abd ar-Rahman: Everybody realizes this but they are unable to formulate such a program because the principle of the general political behavior of most of the Arab regimes is a very narrow one in that the security of these regimes is the basis of their general policy. The United States deals with us on the basis of a commercial mentality, the mentality of profit and loss and not of logic and ethics. The U.S. political attitude toward the Middle East is governed not by the justice of the Palestinian cause but by the personal interests of every U.S. politician and by U.S. interests as perceived by that politician.

Nasir: But don't you see that the state of fragmentation and disputes in the Palestinian and Arab arenas contribute to the hostility and negative attitude of the United States?

'Abd ar-Rahman: Intra-Palestinian differences have nothing to do with the justice of the Palestinian cause. I do not wish here to defend our political behavior as Palestinians but I would like to say that the U.S. official and political attitude has nothing to do with the justice of our cause. I am an advocate of reforming the situation in the Palestinian arena. We therefore need to put the Palestinian house in order so that the situation in the Arab arena and, consequently, in the international arena will improve.

Nasir: Some people say we are fighting a losing battle against Zionist influence in the United States.

'Abd ar-Rahman: No. I believe our principal battle is on the Palestinian territory and in the Arab arena because the U.S. arena is affected by what happens in the Arab arena. I do not agree with those who say that 99 percent of the cards needed to solve the Palestinian problem are in U.S. hands. Rather, 99 percent of the cards needed to solve the Palestinian problem are in the hands of the Palestinian people and the Arab peoples. The United States holds the decisive cards inasmuch as we allow it to do so and inasmuch as we abandon our responsibilities for bringing about a solution. There is no doubt that as a superpower the United States has a basic role and we can influence the size of this role if we use our economic, political, and military potential.

AL-AHRAM Interviews Deported West Bank Mayor

PM131609 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 5 Sep 84 p 6

[Interview with Fahd al-Qawasimah, deported mayor of Hebron, by Hidayat 'Abd an-Nabi in Amman; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What part can mayors in the occupied territories play in achieving a just and peaceful solution for the Palestinian problem?

Answer: I think they can act as a bridge. They can play the part of bridging the gap between the various views. The Palestinian people under occupation, because of their position, have had more experience than anyone else in dealing with the Israelis. Therefore, they are more capable of understanding and dealing with Israeli society. This is why we feel we can bridge the gap between views with the aim of promoting a political settlement in the Middle East. This is why I used to say, even to the Israelis, that they should encourage us as leaders, not oppose us.

I must explain an important point here. I am not an alternative to the PLO and I refuse to be an alternative to the PLO because we are a people under occupation. If they want me to be an alternative, then I would have no objection, but on one condition: that Israel announces its acceptance of the principle of complete withdrawal from the occupied territories and self-determination for the Palestinains. I would then be willing to negotiate with them.

Question: Do the rest of the West Bank mayors share your opinion?

Answer: This opinion is not only shared by the West Bank mayors. It is also not disputed by the PLO, which is a Palestinian organization working for the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's objectives, namely, Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories in recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. If the Israelis accept these two principles and seek negotiations with the Palestinians, then I would have no objection to anyone negotiating with them. I do not think that Abu 'Ammar [PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat] would say no to complete withdrawal and self-determination if, as a technicality, someone other than the PLO sat [at the negotiating table].

Question: If the Labor Party managed to form a cabinet in Israel and if it opened the door slightly for the Palestinians, would the Palestinians seize the opportunity?

Answer: The Israelis have built 150 settlements and have seized 50 percent of the land. The Labor Party will suspend the building of settlements and expand the existing settlements. Are they playing tricks on us? We mayors of the West Bank have made our position clear: We will not negotiate without the PLO. There is no question of that. We would negotiate only in one case: If Israel announces its willingness to withdraw from all the occupied territories and recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Question: How do you assess Egypt's role since President Mubarak assumed power?

Answer: We believe Egypt is the heart of the Arab nation and represents the entire region. There is no doubt that President Mubarak's assumption of power has helped create a better atmosphere in the area. Egypt's activity at this stage and its attitude toward Israel have undoubtedly given the Arab and Palestinian people a psychological lift because there is a clearer Egyptian attitude toward the PLO. It acknowledges the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and maintains there can be no peace without the Palestinians, without complete withdrawal, and without Palestinian self-determination. Egypt is making such declarations every day. It has linked the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel to complete Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, and so on.

We see all those moves as positive and reassuring signs as far as Egypt is concerned. We believe this has been the trend in Egypt since President Mubarak assumed power. Egypt maintains there can be no real peace unless the Palestinian question is settled urgently in a manner satisfactory to the Palestinian people, ensuring the fulfillment of Palestinian rights in accordance with UN and Arab summit resolutions. We should, therefore, take more steps toward Egypt. Brother Yasir 'Arafat's visit was undoubtedly correct. We have supported it and we see it as a positive step and as heralding a new phase in Egyptian-Palestinian relations and Egyptian-Arab relations. We believe Egypt must return to the Arab fold and the Arab League, and it must reoccupy its place in the heart of the Arab nation.

Question: What aid do you expect for the West Bank from West Europe?

Answer: West Europe has not provided any aid in the usual sense of the word. They had offered some aid through the EEC, but this has not materialized for many reasons. The first and main reason is that the Israeli occupation authorities are against any dealings between the EEC and the West Bank and Gaza through the PLO or any Arab state. They want such cooperation to be directly through Israel. The EEC rejects this, and so do we.

Question: What do you want from the United States?

Answer: The United States sees itself as the defender of many values, of freedom, democracy, and human rights. My cause is precisely that. I want freedom, self-determination, and a Palestinian democratic society in a Palestinian homeland. I believe, however, the United States is giving Israel everything it wants, thus enabling it to continue the implementation of its plans providing for the Judaization of my country and to continue to build settlements, expel citizens, and deny them their rights. When I ask the Americans about that, they say it is our own fault. I do not know what we have done. We have not committed any crimes against anyone, not even the Jews. We call on the United States to be more fair and neutral and not to continue to side with Israel as it is doing now.

Resistance Attacks in South Lebanon Reported

JN131720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] A group of Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance men yesterday set off a remote-controlled, high explosive charge under a Zionist military patrol west of An-Nabatiyah in occupied southern Lebanon. One Zionist military vehicle was destroyed and all of its occupants were either killed or wounded. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but claimed only one Zionist soldier was wounded. He said his forces immediately cordoned off the area, carried out an extensive search, and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of collaborating with the resistance men, who withdrew safely to base.

In another development, two Zionist bomb disposal experts were killed when they attempted to defuse an explosive charge planted by the valiant resistance men on a road linking Jibshit and 'Atatabah in occupied An-Nabatiyah.

BAHRAIN

Israel-U.S. Plan To Move Palestinians Viewed

GF131514 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] The United States is trying to solve the Palestinian issue, but not according to the wish of the Palestinian people or the intent of the world community. It is trying to solve it according to Zionist plans. The issue is the occupation of Palestine, and the replacement of its people — who were left homeless for tens of years — by immigrants from all over the world. Instead of returning the Palestinian people to their homeland in order to establish their own state according to the international decisions, the United States is thinking of deporting the Palestinian people thousands of miles away from their homeland in order to settle the issue to the benefit of the criminal occupants and to fulfill their aims.

The terrorist Rabbi Kahane is currently in the United States discussing the practical implemention of the Zionist plan. He called on American officials to consider the Palestinians as the Cubans, Vietnamese, or Kampucheans who fled their countries during the open exodus from their respective country. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is working on the framework of the plan to be implemented for the transfer of the Palestinian people to the United States, or to its allies in Latin America during a 10-year period.

Whatever the Zionists may plan and whatever the Americans may implement, the Palestinian people will stand by their land and stay close to it, and will not accept an alternative. The Arab countries will stand with them and support them, because they know that if the Zionists and their allies succeed in expatriating the Palestinians, then they would begin to expatriate the Jordanians, the Lebanese, the Syrians, and the other Arab peoples. The Zionist ambitions are limitless.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Receives SFRY Ambassador

LD132038 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 13 (KUNA) — A Foreign Ministry official source noted Thursday that Deputy Premier and Minister of Information and Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir discussed with the Yugoslav ambassador here the invitation of H.H. the amir to the Yugoslav president to visit Kuwait. Shaykh Sabah received Ambassador Petar Kostic Wednesday and the invitation to the Yugoslav president, in response to the amir's visit to Yugoslavia in Sept 1981, was discussed. Preliminary arrangements for the visit as well as renewing its date were focussed on, the source said, and pointed out that a Wednesday report about an invitation had been extended to the amir from the Yugoslav leadership was an error. The amir visited Yugoslavia Sept 16-19, 1981, in the course of a tour that included Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh Radio Comments on U.S. Mideast Policy

LD140200 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] American opinion polls have indicated that President Ronald Reagan may be reelected for a second term in office. One cannot deny the role of the U.S. Administration, led by Reagan, in the domain of foreign policy. Nor can one ignore the U.S. approach to current issues in the international arena, foremost among which, as far as the Arab Nation is concerned, is the Arab-Israeli conflict, because the American approach to this conflict has been and continues to be unbalanced. This has encouraged Israel to escalate its aggressive practices and reject any attempt to find a just and lasting solution to this conflict.

What interests the Arab nation, therefore, is the need for a genuine American understanding of the reality of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its core — the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state on their national territory.

PDRY

Chairman Returns From Ethiopia 13 Sep

GF131339 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT

13 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the accompanying delegation returned to Aden today. They had participated in the friendly Ethiopian people's celebrations on the occasion of the convocation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

YAR

Prime Minister Receives Message From Saudi Prince

LD131827 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] San'a', 13 Sep (SPA) — YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al'-Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani today received a written message from His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general of the armed forces, and leader of the Saudi side at the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council. The message concerned bilateral relations between the two countries and ways of strengthening them. The message was delivered by Saudi Ambassador to the YAR 'Ali al-Qafidi, during his meeting today with the YAR prime minister.

Ghali Comments on New Israeli Government, Chad

NC141237 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Commenting on the formation of the new Israeli Government, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that Egypt's stand toward Israel has not changed and is based on three demands: Withdrawal from Lebanon, adoption of confidence-building measures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the start of negotiations on solving the Tabah problem. He said that the fulfillment of these demands is a condition for restoring relations between Egypt and Israel as before.

Dr Ghali said that concerning the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Egypt's stand has also not changed. Egypt is not prepared to enter into new negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip without the participation of Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people.

In another statement, Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt is closely following up the ongoing efforts to hold a national reconciliation conference in Brazzaville to solve the Chad problem. He said that Egypt is in touch with the friendly African states involved in this reconciliation so that the conference will achieve its objective. Ghali affirmed that Egypt supports the legitimate government in Chad and is working to achieve that country's territorial unity.

Cairo Comments on New Israeli Government

NC141335 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Commentary by Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani: To What Extent Can the Israeli Government Move Toward Peace and Stability?]

[Text] Observers believe that the new Israeli coalition government must prove that it is able to address the grave problems that are facing Israel. Shim'on Peres, prime minister and Labor Party leader, in a statement to the Knesset, explained that the problems of controlling inflation, which has reached an annual rate of 500 percent, and rescuing the collapsing economy are top priorities.

Peres' statement to the Knesset contained a moving appeal to King Husayn to join the peace negotiations. It also contained a call for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. However, Shim'on Peres' previous statements and stands conflict with all this. In the coalition agreement with the Likud bloc, he promised that there will be no talks with the PLO and that there will be no Palestinian state. In the coalition agreement, it was also decided to continue with the policy of building settlements, and if building these settlements is at a slower rate, this is only because there are no funds.

New Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has explained that the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon will remain a most urgent task. The question, however, will remain whether the reason for this is lack of security for the Israeli forces, which have thus far lost about 600 soldiers in Lebanon, or whether behind this there is a real desire for peace.

Egypt has repeatedly affirmed that the return of its ambassador depends on the total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, the reactivation of the Tabah question, and the reactivation of the Palestinian people's issue. Egypt's solidarity with the Palestinian people essentially springs from its pan-Arab responsibility, the facts of the international situation, and the principles of the UN Charter and international law. Egypt has continued its efforts on the road to comprehensive peace with the aim of establishing guidelines and principles for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict — guidelines and principles which must be based on international law — and then moving from a state of war to negotiations that will lead to a just settlement in which each party receives its rights.

Some observers believe that the new coalition government in Israel was formed at the expense of a painful compromise by both the Likud bloc and the Labor Party, after each of them failed to achieve an absolute majority in the elections.

Nevertheless, we believe that the road before any Israeli Government to achieve peace and stability will remain open if it really desires this.

After all this, one question remains: Is the end of the government crisis in Israel in this way enough for solving the Middle East crisis, or is it only enough for dealing with Israel's economic problems and instability?

Abu Ghazalah Says Red Sea Mines Not Identified

NC131425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1409 GMT 13 sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 13 Sep (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, told journalists today after the conclusion of the NDP parliamentary body meeting that the type of mines in the Red Sea has not been so far identified.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said the type of these mines cannot be identified since so far we have not discovered a single mine and all that is being said about the type of these mines is mere speculation.

As to the reports that 190 mines have been planted in the Red Sea, the field marshal said that only six mines exploded in our waters. It is possible that some of the mines have exploded in the Red Sea, or it is possible that some of them are south of the Red Sea.

Regarding the date of departure for naval units participating in the mine search, he said that some of these units will leave the Red Sea during the second half of September and some French naval units will probably continue their operations.

Mubarak Attends NDP Parliamentary Body Meeting

NC131527 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The NDP parliamentary body held a meeting this morning under President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to discuss the new state budget, which was approved by the Cabinet at its meeting yesterday. The budget will be submitted to the People's Assembly for discussion on 15 September.

Following the meeting, Information Minister Safwat ash-Sharif said Finance Minister Salah Hamid explained the state's 1984-85 general budget, as well as the philosophy behind it. This philosophy is based on the implementation of the 5-year social and economic development plan, with the budget acting as the main vehicle for implementing the state's development projects.

The information minister said President Mubarak explained that the budget took into consideration the problems that have been accumulating for many years. Mubarak noted that in dealing with these problems, we must take into account the latter's social aspect in such a way that most citizens will not be adversely affected.

President Mubarak issued guidelines on the need for tightening general expenditure, combatting overexpenditure, reducing the size of official delegations, and shortening the time of the latter's stay abroad. He also instructed the NDP committees and the People's Assembly committees to begin studying economic problems and basic issues, especially the issues of subsidies — which must reach those who deserve them — and of increasing state revenues. The president will attend part of the meetings of these committees in order to participate in their work. The president attended part of the NDP Planning and Budget Committee's meeting this morning.

The information minister said President Mubarak stated that appointments to the NDP Political Bureau and Secretariat General will be made before the end of this month. The NDP will then begin its activity on all levels to accelerate development, commensurate with the party's ideology of achieving the demands of the broad masses. In this regard, President Mubarak referred to a report by the Consultative Council and to the studies it submitted on basic issues. This report and these studies will be discussed by specialized committees.

Regarding foreign policy, President Mubarak discussed the Middle East situation, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, Lebanon's problems, and Arab issues. Referring to the question of Red Sea security, he said that the minesweeping operations in Egyptian territorial waters are about to end and that the Defense Ministry is following up this matter. He added that Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah will announce the end of the search for Red Sea mines after the participating states conclude minesweeping operations.

President Mubarak also explained why he did not meet the Libyan envoy. He said that in the past there had been several such meetings, but in view of the uselessness of these meetings, he refused to meet the Libyan envoy.

AL-AHRAM Views Government Budget Measures

PM131432 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 7 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "Budgetary Measures... Talk From the Heart"]

[Excerpt] What is important is that all of us, government and individuals, realize that the Egyptian economy is obviously suffering from deficiencies on which we have kept silent for a long time. Every time we take a daring step toward a solution we go back several steps, either because of internal political circumstances or external political situations that force us to halt for some time. This situation has continued until matters reached a point about which we can no longer remain silent and the gravity of the situation can no longer be underestimated, especially knowing that vast numbers of new souls come into the world every year.

What is also important is that we all are aware that there is a major deficit in the budget in view of expenditure outstripping revenues. We also realize that there is a chronic deficit in the balance of payments in view of the fact that our foreign income is less than we pay out to foreign countries for importing commodities and services or in the repayment of debts. This is in addition to the internal revenues and external loans that we need in order to continue the economic and social development and create job opportunities for this vast number of people whose standard of living needs to be improved.

If we leave aside the details and the solutions that one could disagree about, we will in the final analysis find a clear objective on which we all agree — the inevitability of increasing state revenues in order to achieve economic and social objectives. We will also find that we are unanimous with regard to a principle which is common to all and which we uphold: namely, the principle of achieving social justice and taking from the haves in order to give the have-nots as well as the principle of just distribution of national wealth in order to maintain social peace and ensure continuing economic activity for all in an atmosphere of security and stability.

If we put all this aside, we should not then be surprised if the new budget which will be put to the People's Assembly in mid-September will include measures aimed at achieving an increase in revenues and rectifying the imbalance, bearing in mind the pledge by the new government at the beginning that it will make serious endeavors to cut government spending without affecting production. In fact, the government is requested to adopt daring measures in order to earnestly achieve all these objectives in the interest of the people and in the interest of the future we desire.

We have all become convinced of the need to solve the economic problem and of the fact that any delay of this solution could only mean further exacerbation of the problem and the impossibility of solving it in the future. Therefore, we are anxious about the need to tackle the problem provided one remains commited to the need to achieve social justice and to ensure that all the steps we take will lead to economic and financial reform.

Therefore, in view of these circumstances the government should not hesitate to take clear measures in order to increase revenues and to contribute to solving the economic problem.

Also, the public should not look at such measures and options as a surprise because it is well aware of the real magnitude of the problem and fully realizes the measures that are necessary to deal with it and contain it for the long-term interest of the people and the future generations. The people should not be surprised if, for example, the budget contained new duties on services which only the affluent enjoy or if the budget adds small burdens on the class of people that can shoulder them. No society should be exempt from paying such duties. If rich societies impose duties and taxes on all the services rendered to affluent people, why should Egypt not do the same?

It is inconceivable that in its present circumstances Egypt should shoulder the burden of heavily subsidizing nonessential commodities to all the people at such a time when no government in the East or the West does so. One striking example is the one cited by President Husni Mubarak during his meeting with the NDP leadership in Alexandria. He said that the industrial sector's losses have reached about 250 million pounds, more than half of which was wasted on subsidizing tobacco and cigarettes in order to be sold to consumers at an unrealistic price, bearing in mind that as a consequence the government shoulders the expenses of providing treatment for the harmful effects of smoking.

It is also inconceivable that the abuse of bread consumption, as is the present case, should continue. We know that bread costs several times the price at which it is sold to the consumers and that the government subsidizes bread with millions of pounds from its overburdened budget. We particularly know that the loaf of bread is often not sold at its fixed price and that the difference between the two prices is pocketed by a handful of individuals. Therefore, it would be useful if the ordinary loaf of bread were to continue to be supplied at its traditional price while at the same time quantities of bread were to be offered at prices closer to its actual cost. This measure will not only reduce the vast sums of money allocated to subsidize bread but will also reduce the increasing consumption of bread and the increasing waste.

What we can confirm here is that there will be no increase in prices of the principal state-subsidized commodities which are consumed by the masses. We confirm this as of now so that certain people will not rush to speculate on the commodities whose prices will increase under the new budget.

AL-WAFD Predicts Cabinet, NDP Changes in November

PM121232 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 6 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cabinet and NDP Changes in November"]

[Text] *AL-WAFD* has learned that important Cabinet and NDP changes are expected to take place in November. Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali is at present undergoing medical tests in Swiss hospitals. His health has recently deteriorated as a result of the great efforts he has exerted.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali has intended to go abroad for treatment after delivering the government's statement to the People's Assembly on 15 September, but his health deteriorated to the point that he was unable to attend the meeting convened by President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria to discuss the general state budget. The prime minister was also unable to attend the funeral of former President Muhammad Najib. As a result, President Mubarak ordered the prime minister to leave for Switzerland immediately for treatment.

AL-WAFD has learned that the next stage will witness major changes in the NDP's method of operation and leadership. The first step will be the restructuring of the party's Political Bureau and General Secretariat. The NDP's political leadership is now conducting important studies before issuing the decisions on party reforms.

AL-AHRAM Defends Reagan Remarks on Religion

NC140619 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title: "Attack," an *AL-AHRAM* editorial calls attention to the fact that, for the first time, a U.S. president comes under public, overt attack just for calling on the Americans to adhere to religion.

Calls for the observance of divine religion is something common and familiar to all nations and races. However, it is imperative that any special call addressed to any people observing the teachings of one of the Holy Books revealed by heaven be accorded all support and all respect and reverance.

AL-AHRAM says: However, and despite this fact, Israel, or its extremist Jewish faction within the United States, has raised something similar to a tempest in a teapot when this group concentrated its attack on Reagan's request to the American people, not Israel, to return to the fold of religion. This is because, in Reagan's opinion, the American people have become an irreligious people. The paper says that this uproar emphasizes to us — we the observers watching from afar — one matter, that is, Israel appears with two contrasting faces. In the Middle East, Israel is the archprotector of the free practice of religion within Israel, while, outside its territory, Israel attacks those who call for respect for the other non-Jewish religions, even if these callers include the U.S. President himself.

Netherlands Military Official Departs Cairo

NC140729 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0709 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Sep (MENA) — Willem Hoekzema, the Netherlands deputy defense minister, this morning left Cairo for home following a 4-day visit to Egypt. During this visit, the Netherlands deputy defense minister inspected the Netherlands contingent of the Sinai multinational force. The Netherlands guest was seen off by Major General Mahmud al-Mahdi, the deputy commander of the central district.

9 Maritime Targets Attacked in Past 3 Days

JN131647 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1605 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,587 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 13 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Day after day, the proud Iraqis become stronger, more determined and more steadfast. The victories of their valiant Armed Forces become more decisive in the air, on the ground, and at sea, while the defeats of the Iranian aggressors increase and their frustrated forces continue to retreat. The results of the activities for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. After midnight last night, our valiant naval force discovered a medium-sized maritime target leaving the Iranian Nowruz oil fields. One of our valiant naval units intercepted it, delivered a direct and strong blow, and managed to hit it accurately and effectively at 0135 on the night of 12-13 September. The force that carried out the attack and our forward observation posts heard explosions and saw fire coming from the hit maritime target. All our brave Navy men returned safely to base, praise be to God. Thus, the number of maritime targets that were hit and destroyed by our valiant Air and Naval forces southeast of Khark Island and in the Khowr-e Musa area during the past 3 days amount to nine maritime targets.

2. One of our forward units sighted an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in the operational sector east of Basra and pounded it with all types of weapons, killing seven enemy troops and forcing the rest to flee. In other areas of the same sector, one enemy boat was sunk, three enemy troops were killed, and one ammunition depot and one enemy machine gun were destroyed. The crew of the enemy machine gun was also killed.

3. A group of enemy soldiers tried to approach one of our valiant forward units positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our unit pounded it with all types of weapons, wounding one, and capturing the rest who were evacuated to the rear. In another area of the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed.

4. One of our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in the northern sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing five and forcing the rest to flee.

5. At 2330 last night, the criminal Iranian rulers shelled a civilian area in a Basra suburb. The barbaric enemy shelling martyred one child and wounded seven civilians, including three children, and destroyed six houses.

With this atrocious act, the enemy has repeated its crimes against our people and humanity, thus violating the agreement that was reached under UN auspices. The perpetrators of this crime will receive the punishment they deserve for their atrocious crime.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 September 1984

Military Operations To Continue 'Day, Night'

JN131549 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1410 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Unscheduled commentary]

[Text] With their well-known determination and capability, the hawks of our Air Force and the valiant men of the Navy have destroyed 5 Iranian maritime targets in the exclusion zone that Iraq has established around the Iranian ports in the northeastern part of the Arabian Gulf and south of the Iranian Khark Island.

While this new and daring Iraqi strike is part of the operations to tighten the siege on Iranian commercial and oil ports, it also comes as an indication of a new stage of the siege during which Iraqi military operations will continue day and night and will be complemented by activities of the valiant Navy men and the heroes of the air. The modern and sophisticated means that are available to the Iraqis irrefutably prove that the Iraqi fist has tightened the siege on the Iranian regime, and creates daily for this regime more difficulties and problems, thus making it impossible for the Iranian regime to survive under this heavy burden which has begun to affect the situation in Iran. Since the Iranian regime has no way out of this difficult state of affairs imposed on it, and since the Iraqi military operations are escalating daily in the exclusion zone, the Iranian regime's salvation will only come by surrendering to the Iraqi will, which is imposed on them by the force of arms, the faith of the men in their just cause, and the men's demands to halt the Iranian war of aggression against militant Iraq and achieve peace.

The next few days will bring the Iranian rulers more tragedies, setbacks, and catastrophes as long as they do not listen to logic and their conscience. The Iraqi blows will become more intense and will escalate in a strong and ruthless manner. The Iranian regime has missed all its chances and the only thing the Iranian rulers have to do is to receive strong blows, one after the other. Their rendezvous with final defeat is imminent and the very near future will show them that the heads which do not listen to Iraq's warnings and do not respond to its calls will be crushed.

TANJUG: Foreign Minister Receives Dizdarevic Message

LD131907 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, September 13 (TANJUG) — Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Tariq Aziz received a message from Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic in Baghdad today, Wednesday.

The message presents Yugoslavia's views on the present state of international affairs and also pertains to the efforts made by Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries toward improving world relations and easing and solving crises, including the Iraq-Iran war.

In a talk with Yugoslav Ambassador to Iraq Dzevad Mujezinovic, Tariq Aziz underlined the closeness of the two countries' views on the questions discussed.

Aziz presented Iraq's views on the situation in the region and the Iraq-Iran war. He reiterated official Baghdad's readiness to support all efforts — within the non-aligned movement and elsewhere — aimed at ending the war between Iraq and Iran, two neighbouring and non-aligned countries.

Foreign Minister Receives Japanese Envoy 13 Sep

JN131654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received this evening Yoshio Hatano, director general of the foreign minister's Asian Affairs Bureau, who is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the current Arab and international situation and the developments in the Iraq-Iran war.

Iranian Passengers May Return to Iran 14 Sep

JN131748 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Official sources in Baghdad said today that the 60 passengers and the 6 crewmen of the hijacked Iranian Boeing plane may return to their country tomorrow, Friday. These sources added that the transportation of these Iranians will take place under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] and in a plane to be provided by the ICRC.

An ICRC spokesman in Geneva said that the ICRC is interested in returning the passengers of the hijacked plane to their country.

Iranian Refugees Interviewed on Baghdad TV

JN131909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) — Three Iranians who recently sought refuge in Iraq have expressed their thanks for the warm hospitality that was accorded to the passengers of the Iranian plane that was recently hijacked to Baghdad.

These three Iranians are among the 198 Iranians who were on board the Iranian airbus which was hijacked to Baghdad on 28 August while on a domestic flight.

(Mohamad Jamal Mohsen Haj Mohamadi) from Shiraz said that the progress and development he has witnessed in Iraq refutes the falsehoods that the Iranian media disseminate.

The Iranian citizen, who sought political asylum in Iraq with his two colleagues (Hasan 'Ali Nahnak) from Esfahan and ('Isam Asghar) from Shiraz, called on the Iranian peoples to realize this fact and realize also that that Iraq seeks peace, contrary to the Iranian regime which calls for war and destruction.

Baghdad Television this evening screened an interview with the three Iranian refugees.

Refugee (Hasan 'Ali Nahnak), who worked in the Iranian Air Force, said that discontent prevails in the Iranian Air Force and added that the landing of an Iranian military plane soon after their arrival in Baghdad is proof of this.

Refugee ('Isam Asghar) said that he does not want to return to Iran because it is a country where terror and oppression prevail and because of the deteriorating economic situation there.

The Iranian regime claimed that all the passengers of the hijacked Iranian plane had returned to Tehran.

Iranian POW's Voice Satisfaction With Services

JN131707 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1632 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Sep (INA) — A meeting between the hijacked Iranian plane's passengers and crew and the Iranian POW's took place here this morning. During this meeting, the POW's talked about the services that are being provided by the Iraqi authorities as well as the good care they receive. Later, the Iranian plane's passengers and crew visited the various service faciliteis that were provided for the POW's including the library, the health center, and other services.

Amman Reports on New Israeli Government

JN132144 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Tel Aviv — New Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that his government will seek to revive the deteriorating Israeli economy which is suffering from inflation. In his government's political statement, which he made at the Knesset today in order to obtain a vote of confidence, he promised that he will endeavor to withdraw Israeli forces from Lebanon and to adopt measures to secure what he termed Israel's security in the north.

The Israeli Knesset held discussions today on the political statement of Peres' government without taking a vote of confidence in Peres' government.

Press Views Peres' New Israeli Government

JN140914 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Struggle for Survival," the newspaper *AR-RA'Y* says: Regardless of whether the Israeli national unity government that was formed yesterday continues or stumbles, its establishment and the groups that it comprises are sufficient evidence to bolster our belief that extremism will continue to characterize Israel's policy. Any talk about any possible moderation in Israeli policy is a palliative aimed at misleading simple people and creating a mirage for powerless people, and this should be understood by those who expected some changes after the Israeli elections. These people who expected changes are also the same ones who expect the results of the forthcoming U.S. elections to bring about the long-awaited objectives.

There is no doubt that any possible solution to the [Palestine] question by the coalition or by any other party in the Israeli arena, or by giving any support to any candidate in the U.S. arena, is a waste of time and a pretext on which the Arabs can attribute their failure, because the Israelis and the Americans are not concerned with bringing about a just and a real solution to the question; these parties are only concerned about liquidating the question in favor of Israel.

Therefore, the Arabs should face and deal with the facts because no other side will bring about a just solution to their cause. The Western politicians' belief in the justice of the cause will never be useful as long as Arab weakness continues and as long as the Arabs do not build their strength — a strength that can regain their rights.

This does not mean that the Arabs should abandon their efforts and their diplomatic and political contacts in the international arena in order to gain support for their cause. It only means that these efforts and contacts will only result at best in statements and decisions. Transforming these, statements and decisions into effective action to deter aggression and restore the rights will remain dependent on the capable Arab power that can play its role in this regard. Such a power will affect what is taking place within the Israeli entity, will control U.S. policy toward the Arabs, and will make the international resolutions that support the cause applicable. Only then will people no longer place their hope on others regarding what takes place inside our arena.

The paper concludes: It is time for the Arabs to build their full power in the economic, military, and political fields because it is the only indispensable base for regaining their rights and saving their cause from liquidation. Building power is more useful than running after a mirage and more honorable than waiting for the others' solution. The various initiatives are still ink on paper and the many decisions are still hidden in the files. What is taking place in both the Israeli and the U.S. arena will result in further extremism against our cause, and the Arabs should prepare themselves for a struggle for survival.

Under the headline "The Contradictory Beginning of a Zionist Government," the newspaper *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: Following labor pains and difficult negotiations between the Israeli parties, Shim'on Peres managed to form a new Israeli government that reflects the new reality of Israeli society, a reality that resulted in the recent legislative elections. This reality is characterized by elements of extremism and trends of intransigence and aggression.

The points on which the parties agreed to form a government show the real future Israeli political trend. This trend is based on undermining any hope for achieving a comprehensive peace as long as the Zionists continue to dream about usurping the Arabs' lands, ignoring the Palestine question, and continuing to harbor expansionist ambitions at the expense of the Arabs' lands and rights.

The agreement between the two parties rules out any possible withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, any return to the 1967 borders, or any restoration of Arab sovereignty to these territories — a fact that undermines the basic factors for achieving any possible settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The agreement also provides for the nonrecognition of the PLO and for refusing to hold negotiations with it or to establish a Palestinian state on any part of the occupied Palestinian land. This shows disregard for the Palestinian people and their cause and a denial of any Palestinian role in dealing with the Palestinian people's cause and their right to self-determination.

Thus, these facts explain the nature of the Zionist trend after the elections and amid differences between the Israeli parties. These facts also rule out any allegation of the presence of doves and hawks in the ruling Zionist leadership. The facts prove only the existence of hyenas that want to devour the Palestinian people and tear the Arabs in the occupied lands to pieces and devour them.

The fragile structure of the Israeli Government came as a result of the deteriorating economic situation, which has become a nightmare to the Israeli leaders, and of the need to take urgent measures to deal with that situation created by the Likud's aggressive and colonialist policies in Lebanon and the West Bank. Conflict over power continues, and it will continue despite the Israeli parties' efforts to cover it with agreements and coalitions. Therefore, Peres' government is a government of disagreement and not a government of unity. These parties' ideological differences cannot be eliminated by forming a government that is overwhelmed by economic rather than political necessities.

The paper adds: Peres' government has begun work with a strange contradiction that cannot be hidden between the parties' agreement on forming the government and Peres' alleged call for peace with the Arabs. In light of the new government's trend, any talk about peace is no more than a maneuver and an attempt to cover Zionist extremism; a maneuver that is part of the formation of every Israeli Government. On what bases does Peres want to establish peace? What did Israel leave for negotiations?

The paper concludes: Talking about peace is one thing, and the process of colonialism, annexation, Judaization, and the eviction of Arab residents is another thing. Talking about peace under threats and ambitions is sheer fantasy. There is a difference between the Israeli peace and a peace based on justice and legitimacy. Israel wants a capitulatory peace that belongs to the past. Any government of unity or differences in the Zionist entity will not change extremism and will not give any hope for peace in the near future.

Under the headline "A Government of Contradictions," the newspaper *AD-DUSTUR* says: Peres' announcement of the formation of his new government yesterday does not mean that Israel is able to end the political crisis that was created by the recent elections. Peres himself admitted this when he announced the formation of his government. He said that this government will be a government of disagreements and dispute and not a coalition government. In fact, Peres' new government carries the seeds of its failure and collapse. It carries the contradictions of the two major parties as well and those of the small parties with their religious and racial wings. This government will only be an interim government that will fail to make any key decisions or to end Israel's political and economic crisis that continues to deteriorate.

The paper adds: Therefore, Peres' statements in which he called on Jordan to begin talks with Israel are no more than bubbles through which he wants to persuade his party that he is able to put some of his election programs into effect, despite the fact that his alliance with the Likud and the extremist rightist parties undermined these programs.

The paper concludes: Peres is fully aware that peace in this region will not be achieved by releasing false calls, but through a serious effort to hold an international conference for peace through a clear commitment to Palestinian rights, and to a full withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories on the basis of the UN resolutions that are supported by the international community. However, matters will not depend on the intentions of thenew Peres government or on its ability to make decisions in thisregard. They are dependent first and foremost on the Arabs' strength, which can restore sense to the Zionist mind and show that only the current Arab weakness enables Israel to continue its extremism and aggression against and indifference to the Palestinian and Arab rights.

Briefs

Algerian Ambassador Presents Credentials — Amman, PETRA — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri yesterday received Abderrahman Cheriet, who presented his credentials as Algeria's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Jordan. [Text] [*Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Sep 84 p 28 JN*]

Damascus Fair — Over 100 Jordanian companies and industrial establishments will participate in the Damascus World Fair to be opened on 17 September, which will last for two weeks. Plastic, leather, food, fertiliser and textile products will be exhibited in addition to samples of Jordanian potash and phosphate. [Text] [*Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 13-19 Sep 84 p 11 JN*]

Income Tax Revenues — Income Tax Revenues during the first eight months of this year came to JD 37 million; an increase of JD 3 million compared to the same period last year. Total revenues during the first four months of this year came to JD 23.5 million, and during the second third of the year reached JD 13.5 million. Revenues during last August came to JD 3.25 million. The highest collection rate was during January; JD 10.7 million. This is due to incentives granted by the law to tax payers representing a deduction of 6 percent from the tax due on the individual. A responsible source at the Income Tax Department explained that the increase in collections is due to the successful method of self-assessment and to the co-operation of the individuals. [Text] [*Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 13-19 Sep 84 p 11 JN*]

Phosphate Production — The Phosphate Mines Company's production reached 4.1 million tonnes during the first eight months of this year. Al-Hasa mine ranked first by producing 2,164,185 tonnes and Wadi al-Abyad mine 1,430,973 tonnes and Al-Rusayfah mine 516,897 tonnes. Responsible company sources expected an increase in current year's production to reach 5.7 million tonnes and 6.1 million tonnes. The company produced 2.9 million tonnes during the same period last year. [Text] [*Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 13-19 Sep 84 p 11 JN*]

High Ranking Syrian Delegation Expected 14 Sep

NC131341 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Informed security sources have told the Voice of Arab Lebanon that instructions are expected to be issued within the next 48 hours to begin work on opening the Beirut-'Alayh road for traffic. The sources affirmed that mine-clearing experts have actually begun inspecting the road after receiving reports that pinpoint the location of mines planted in the area.

It should be mentioned in this regard that government sources expect the highways to be reopened very soon. The sources expect this step to take place simultaneously with the start of the ministerial conclaves in which all the thorny issues, including the issue of the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya and the issue of constitutional reforms, will be discussed.

It is also known that a high-ranking Syrian delegation is expected to arrive in Beirut tomorrow to discuss ways to speed up the implementation of the security plans for the mountain and the north. The delegation will include General 'Ali Aslan, Syrian deputy chief of staff; Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon; and Colonel Ghazi Kan'an, chief of intelligence of the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

Military Talks Begin

NC141133 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1052 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Important Lebanese-Syrian military talks began today between the Syrian military delegation, comprising Syrian Army Deputy Chief of Staff Major General 'Ali Aslan; Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, commander of the Syrian forces in northern Lebanon and Al-Biqa'; Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence service in the Syrian forces operating in Lebanon; and Lebanese Army Commander General Michel 'Awn and senior command officers. The meeting is aimed at putting the final touches on the practical moves to implement the mountain security plan before the deployment of Lebanese Army units in order to disengage the forces and deploy on both sides of the contact lines at the agreed upon positions and to open all international roads within a period to be fixed during the current talks between the Syrian and Lebanese delegations to consolidate security in Lebanon.

Karami Discusses Political Situation in Interview

NC140928 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 10-16 Sep 84 pp 43-46

[Interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami by *MONDAY MORNING* correspondent Sandra Malih — date and place not given]

[Text] Malih: The security plan will soon be implemented in Tripoli. Will this implementation overcome the obstacles that impeded it in Greater Beirut?

Karami: Once all concerned factions in Tripoli agree on a certain issue or political position, then the putting into practice of this issue becomes a commonly shared responsibility. This simplifies matters and places them in their right context. Therefore, I strongly believe that the security plan will be implemented as agreed upon by the military council and the coordination committee currently discussing this issue, and who represent all effective actions on the Lebanese scene. Moreover, the (Lebanese) Army will be the effective means which will preserve security in Tripoli.

Malih: Are there any regional consequences to the incidents in Tripoli?

Karami: Undoubtedly, those who stand to lose from the peace process, particularly Israel, are behind every action that foils security and stability. Israel is disadvanteged by security plans, whether in Tripoli, Beirut, or elsewhere. Therefore, the unity of the Lebanese people and their cooperation is the only effective means that enables us to resist any conspiracy.

Malih: Minister Walid Junblatt has said that "all talk on the security plan in the South (of Lebanon) or in the mountains is a waste of time". Will this continue to be the case?

Karami: I don't think that discussing the security plan is a waste of time, especially since this plan is based on political understanding, and effective and concerned factions are covering its application. We have discussed the mountain security plan in the Cabinet. Its broad outlines and its gradual application were agreed upon. Hence, current discussions are centered on the first stage which provides, among other things, for the opening of the principal and international roads including the road to the Al-Awwali and to Sawfar. Discussions are also centered on freezing confrontation lines in order to separate the warring elements and remove armed manifestations. This in itself is a gain for Lebanon if we really want it to be united, independent, and sovereign, because the liberation of the South should be synchronized with that of all other occupied Lebanese territory.

Malih: There is talk of expanding the present government in view of the death of Pierre al-Jumayyil and of the refusal of the Orthodox nominee, Dr Abdallah ar-Rasi, to participate in the government, thus leading to unbalanced representation of the factions. What can you say about this?

Karami: The government is a moral body which assumes the responsibility of carrying out national actions. The formation of the government therefore is subject to the circumstances in which it is formed. When we formed the national unity government, we wished to group the principal factions that were at war with each other in order to reach political understanding between them. This was meant to be a preliminary step to ensure the security and stability. It was to be followed by attempts to reach the aims expressed in our ministerial statement: The liberation of the South, the West al-Biqa' and Rashayya, together, with political reform, development and the reconstruction of Lebanon. If reshuffling the government is in the interest of the nation, then we would not hesitate to take such a measure when the opportunity presents itself.

Malih: The ministerial statement provided for the setting up of a supreme court to resolve differences between the central government and the provinces. Some have considered this statement as standing for an official attempt to apply a federal or decentralized system. What is your response?

Karami: I don't recall such a clause in the (ministerial) statement, or any talk of setting up a supreme court to resolve differences. These differences cannot possibly be resolved by a court. Rather, the present administrative organizations should resolve them. (In Lebanon), there is an inspectorate general, and laws that provide for punishment in cases of infringements. I don't see any need for the court that you are speaking of.

Malih: Why hasn't the (present) government achieved in three months what it had committed itself to accomplish?

Karami: Concern for the security situation is basic. Without security, the government cannot launch its program in a definite manner. Basic factors that would enable us to carry out the governmental program should be prepared first, particularly those concerning political reforms. However, there is action (on the part of the government) taking place behind the scenes, and committees are studying all these issues. When we reach settlements that we can announce, the public will become acquainted with the formulas that are required as solutions for all these matters.

Malih: Can Lebanon be unified as long as the official news media are fragmented?

Karami: The unification of the country is independent of the unification of the news media, despite the importance of the news media and their role in enlightening the public on government policies. In any case, the unity of Lebanon is taken for granted and should not be meddled with.

Malih: What is the position of the Syrian Government vis-a-vis the opposition ministers in the Lebanese Government?

Karami: The Syrian Government is showing support for the "march" of the national unity government, its security plans, and its objectives regarding the liberation of occupied areas and reform. Therefore, the Syrian Government is backing as much as it can all the steps undertaken by the Lebanese Government. We, as Lebanese, should be directly responsible for ensuring all that leads to stability, reconstruction, and reform of our country.

Malih: The Syrian Government has informed the Lebanese state of its wish to wind up the security and political issues as soon as possible. How will the Syrian Government be able to accomplish this in the light of the increasing obstacles that appear every day? Do you believe that, if the need arises, Syria will resort to means other than those of dialogue in order to attain its declared objectives?

Karami: I disagree with the pessimists and the sceptics who see such obstacles, impediments, and difficulties as to make us fear for the peace process and the fate of the national unity government. It is sufficient for us to remember our situation three months ago and compare it with our present one. We then see that practical steps on the ground have actually been undertaken. However, I can understand those who get nervous about difficulties and express their fears through the private or general media in a way that really raises questions such as you have just asked. I, on the contrary, maintain my optimism. I also have a deep faith that the salvaging process that was launched will spread to cover all Lebanon, a Lebanon that is free, sovereign, and independent.

Malih: Does this optimism imply that the government is able to restrain those factions that are exacerbating the situation by persisting in their positions?

Karami: Actually, efforts have been made to create an atmosphere of tension and persuade factions to start a new round of fighting. Thank God, these efforts have failed and the peace process continues. The people will realize the truth of what I am saying when the steps currently being prepared are undertaken. Security has become a national priority and it will not be possible for some suspected elements and for those who are acting under cover to undermine the will of the people of this good country. Our people have all abilities and capacities to resist these detracting trends.

Malih: Will the Syrian Deterrent Forces return to those Lebanese areas they left?

Karami: We always hear such rumors whenever the situation stabilizes. They are the result of manipulations aimed at obstructing the path of our process. Some even claim to foretell the future and set advance dates for the escalation of the situation and renewed fighting. On the other hand, they raise troubling issues that negatively affect the population. In any case, I have read official Syrian reports that firmly deny any possibility of a return of the Syrian Deterrent Forces.

Malih: The United Nations Security Council will soon meet to discuss the Lebanese complaint against Israel. Experience has taught us however that the United States will oppose every decision that implies a condemnation of Israel. What then is the expected outcome of our complaints regarding the liberation of occupied Lebanese territory?

Karami: Any country is liable to be occupied by an enemy and to suffer from inhuman, fascist, and nazi practices such as are applied in the South, West al-Biqa' and Rashayya.

No people subjected to such practices has been able to recover its land and rights except by putting up an effective national resistance. Actually, we greatly deplore the American position. This big and responsible country, despite its duty and its power to protect the oppressed from the oppressor, and the victims from the tormentor, has failed to perform its obligation towards the Lebanese people.

However, in the light of past and current events in the South, we had to resort to the United Nations, the highest international authority, in order to denounce the shameful (Israeli) practices and those applying them, as well as those who are protecting the culprits.

We still maintain the belief that the U.S. will some day "lift its covering shield" from Israel whose behavior and positions have surpassed all limits. Neverthless, we were not at fault for complaining (to the U.N.) about the Israeli tyranny in our country, since the international body has made it a rule that any people beset by oppression, as we are, may turn to it for redress. Those who defend the oppressors, the butchers, and the violators of people's rights, are the ones who should be ashamed.

Undoubtedly, and no matter how long it will take, Lebanon will eventually be liberated and its people will regain the entirety of their country. A sound Lebanon is their right, its promotion their duty.

Malih: Is it true that you have been told by Saudi officials that Saudi financial aid to Lebanon will only be extended after six months of security and stability (in Lebanon)?

Karami: I would not say that is true. However, I confirm what I have gathered from His Majesty King Fahd (of Saudi Arabia) concerning his care and deep brotherly affection for Lebanon.

Saudi officials have declared their support and backing for our salvaging process. They are willing to extend all the financial and political support we need without imposing any conditions or restrictions. Therefore, we sincerely deplore and condemn the assault on the Saudi consulate in Beirut.

This attack was utterly unjustifiable, and is harmful to the interest of Lebanon above all.

We were hoping that our Saudi (official) brethren at the consulate would remain, since by their departure they have unwittingly brought about the very thing which those who sacked the consulate wanted to bring about.

Moreover, the public demonstration staged by some pilgrims in Mecca, though an event of no great importance, is only one of those irregular practices that authorities sometimes cannot possibly halt, no matter how sincere and solid the will to prevent any action that spoils relations is, particularly between sister states.

We repeat our apology to Saudi Arabia, particularly His Majesty (King Fahd), for what happened (to its consulate in Beirut). We could not know of the incident in advance, as we would have wished to.

Malih: How can we induce the angry Saudi officials to return to Beirut? Are you planning a visit to Saudi Arabia regarding this issue?

Karami: It is always desirable to meet with one's brethren whenever there is need to comply with the (national) interest. We are willing to go anywhere to promote Lebanon's interests, particularly to Saudi Arabia.

Malih: What about your (planned) visits to the Gulf countries?

Karami: These have been somewhat hindered by the circumstances that erupted at the time we had planned to go. However, God willing, these visits (to the Gulf countries) will go ahead at the proper moment.

Malih: What about the formation of the constituent committee?

Karami: No practical action has so far been undertaken in this respect. However, discussions and meetings are being held on this issue behind the scenes.

Malih: Will the Lebanese-Syrian summit realize the aims of the (present Lebanese) Government?

Karami: Relations between the sister states (Lebanon and Syria) are of the greatest importance in helping the two countries tackle their issues in the right way.

Malih: Is the soundness of the Lebanese Army and general confidence in it conditional upon merely mixing Army ranks (in terms of sectarian affiliations) and upon the deployment of a mixed Army in the regions?

Karami: The unity of a country is embodied in the unity of its army. The unification and solidarity of this army is the definite guarantee for the unified Lebanon.

Malih: How would you describe your relations with President Amin al-Jumayyil?

Karami: Thank God, the president and myself are in constant cooperation because our interest lies in common endeavors to realize what we are here for.

Malih: Isn't harmony within the Cabinet affected by declarations (of the ministers) and other trivial matters?

Karami: The occasional differences (between Cabinet members) are of a democratic nature and in no way related to the "violence of the gun." However, these differences are caused by some matters that we (would like to) consider as being over and done with.

Malih: Why hasn't the Cabinet yet signed the decree formalizing the portfolio of State Minister for the South Nabih Birri?

Karami: It has done so.

Malih: Why then did Minister Birri declare (to the *DAILY STAR* of September 3) that it has not yet been signed?

Karami: This decree was signed when the government was formed. The decree of the government formation provided for the setting up of a Ministry of South Lebanon and for Birri to hold this portfolio.

Malih: How do you view the continuity of the Al-Kata'ib (Phalangist) Party after the death of its leader (Pierre al-Jumayyil)?

Karami: It is a party that prides itself on its discipline. Therefore, it will remain as it was in the time of its leader.

Norwegian Minister Comments After Meeting Karami

NC131136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Norwegian Defense Minister Anders Sjaastad at Government House at 1130 this morning. The minister was accompanied by a delegation of officials and senior officers from the Norwegian UNIFIL contingent in south Lebanon. The meeting lasted approximately 1 hour, after which the Norwegian minister said: We discussed with the prime minister the general situation in Lebanon. I am quite interested in how the Lebanese Government views the current problems and the possibility of preparing a plan which would encourage Israel to withdraw its forces from the south. We also discussed with Prime Minister Karami UNIFIL's position in the south. I emphasized that we look forward to the time when Lebanon is able to dispense with the UN forces. In the meantime, we hope that these forces will be able to play their full role.

The Norwegian minister added: I also emphasized that it is impossible to expect UNIFIL to stay here forever if there is no progress in the situation in Lebanon and in the activities of the present government and the efforts to create a suitable atmosphere for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Answering a question about the possibility of renewing the mandate of the Norwegian contingent in Lebanon, the minister said: We will discuss this issue with our government after I return to Norway in light of the discussions which I will hold.

Al-Huss, Qasir Leave for Lausanne 13 Sep

NC131152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Labor and Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss; Economy, Industry, and Oil Minister Victor Qasir; and Salim Salam, chairman of the board of directors of Middle East Airways left Beirut for Lausanne at noon today to attend a seminar organized by the European economic club on Lebanon. The seminar will begin tomorrow and will end on Saturday. Ministers Al-Huss and Qasir will deliver speeches on the situation in Lebanon and on its reconstruction.

Sa'adah Elected Phalange Party Deputy Leader

NC131139 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Dr Elie Karamah was elected leader of the Phalange Party today, succeeding the late leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. He was elected with 73 votes. Deputy Dr George Sa'adah was elected as deputy leader with 69 votes. Lawyer Joseph Sa'adah was reappointed as secretary general of the Phalange Party.

VOAL Reports Israeli Soldier Taken Prisoner

NC140532 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] In a daring operation yesterday, Lebanese national resistance men managed to take an Israeli soldier prisoner and kill or injure eight other soldiers during an attack with hand grenades, rockets, and machine guns against a patrol that was passing on the 'Anqun-Sarba road in the An-Nabatiyah district. A personnel carrier was destroyed and a military jeep was damaged in the operation.

Israeli Patrol Attacked in South 14 Sep

NC141138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1052 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Reports from Tyre say that national resistance men early this morning attacked a mechanized Israeli patrol on the Al-Kharayib road in the Az-Zahrani district. The attackers used hand grenades and machine guns. The reports affirm that a number of the patrol members were killed or injured. The Israeli forces immediately besieged the township of Al-Kharayib, searched houses, and detained a number of citizens, one of whom was Muhammad Sharif, who were taken to headquarters for investigation.

Libya's Major Jallud Arrives in Damascus

JN141131 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution Command in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Damascus at 1300 today on a visit to Syria. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the chief of Foreign Ministry protocol, the charge d'affaires of the Libyan Peoples' Bureau in Damascus, and the bureau's members.

Rif'at al-Asad To Return to Damascus 'Very Soon'

PM131555 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Rif'at al-Asad Replies: I Will Return to Damascus Very Soon"]

[Text] Geneva — A spokesman for Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad has stated that Rif'at al-Asad will be returning to Damascus very soon. Dr Khalil al-Ahmad, director of the Syrian vice president's press office, has told *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that Dr al-Asad is now in Geneva for health reasons which have necessitated the extension of his treatment for an additional period.

Al-Ahmad said: "The date of the vice president's return to his country is now very near and he will resume his national duties alongside President Hafiz al-Asad for the continuation of Syria's national struggle for the glory and dignity of the Arab nation."

The director of the Syrian vice president's press office denounced the report published by the West German magazine *DER SPIEGEL* and attributed to Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas to the effect that Syrian Vice President al-Asad had been deported from Syria.

The office director said that Gen Talas has himself condemned what the magazine had attributed to him, and he expressed astonishment that such a well known magazine would distort facts in such a way. He added: "This is the second time that words he never said or had anything to do with have been attributed to him," and he said, "How can I say to any newspaper something which my government has not authorized me to say?"

Dr al-Ahmad said that Dr al-Asad's press office condemns the distortion of facts and finds it regrettable that other publications distort and alter facts from time to time. *DER SPIEGEL* had quoted the Syrian defense minister as saying that "Rif'at al-Asad is a persona non grata in Syria forever."

Pro-Rif'at al-Asad Officers Tried

GF131428 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources have told *AL-QABAS* that a number of officers loyal to Rif'at al-Asad were recently placed under house arrest and that some of his supporters stood trial after suspicion of being involved in the assassination attempt on 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam some time ago. These sources added that President al-Asad asked his brother through a third party not to return to Syria and that the assassination attempt sparked off a total break between the two brothers.

Khaddam Receives Lebanese Party Delegation

JN131201 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — At 1230 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the Lebanese Arab Democratic Party delegation led by its Secretary General Nasib al-Khatib. The delegation comprises Suhayl Hamadah, 'Ali 'Id, Najah Qaz'un, 'Ali Bizzi, and Ghassan ar-Rayyan. The talks during the meeting revolved around the Lebanese situation and the efforts to reach national reconciliation in Tripoli.

Tourism Agreement Signed With USSR

JN132109 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow — Syria and the USSR signed a tourist cooperation agreement in Moscow today. The agreement was signed on the Syrian side by Nawras ad-Daqr, minister of tourism, and on the Soviet side by Abrasimov, chief of the USSR State Committee for foreign tourism. The agreement stipulates cooperation in the field of tourist information and the exchange of publications, films, and photographic slides to increase tourist advertisements, exchange tourist exhibitions in both countries, and to establish a tourist information office. The agreement also stipulates cooperation in training cadres, the exchange of expertise in the field of tourism, and benefitting from Soviet technical expertise in developing Syrian tourist institutions. Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Syrian ambassador tothe USSR, and a number of tourism officials attended the signing of the agreement.

Ministers of New Israeli Government Reported

JN132131 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The names of the ministers in the new [Israeli] Government, which consists of 25 ministers, were announced in Israel today. Israeli Labor Party Leader Shim'on Peres was appointed prime minister and minister of interior and religious affairs. Former Israeli prime minister and Likud leader Yitzhaq Shamir was appointed foreign minister and deputy prime minister. Yitzhaq Rabin from the Labor Party was appointed war minister.

ATH-THAWRAH Comments on Israel's 'War Cabinet'

JN140716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 14 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the new enemy cabinet that was announced by Shim'on Peres yesterday, the newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* says: At last a unified government was formed in Israel by the Labor and Likud Parties. As expected, this government came in the garb of generals to affirm that it is a government of war and aggression because its declared program is channeled in this direction. The subject of establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories was top among its interests and the agreement reached between Peres and Shamir indicates that the Likud will chart the details of this subject in a message to be addressed to the bloc. Moreover, Shim'on Peres' statements following the formation of the new Israeli Government show that this government has basically come to implement the Zionist plans of aggression.

By frankly calling for the expansion of the Camp David accords through the involvement of new parties in them, Peres shows that he is an extension of Shamir and Begin. This confirms that there is no difference between Labor and Likud and that the two Zionist parties are implementing an unwavering policy toward the Arab nation — a policy that stems from the Zionist strategy of aggression and expansion. What is new about the Israeli Government is that it is a war cabinet. Most of its members are generals who have either led or participated in the wars of aggression and in the Zionist massacres against the Arab nation since 1948.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: It is no coincidence that this war cabinet was formed with Washington's support and blessing and at a time when Washington is increasing its military presence in the region, forming intervention divisions, and massing fleets and aircraft carriers. The recent U.S. military move was a model for the Israeli war cabinet and a practical elucidation of the next Zionist aggression via the new war ministry under both Peres and Shamir. *ATH-THAWRAH* asks: Have the deluded realized the fact that the Israeli danger is threatening the Arab nation and the entire Arab territory? The Arab nation is called on today more than ever before to be vigilant, alert, cautious, and prepared to confornt a stage of serious Israeli aggression led by the two faces of Zionist terrorism, Labor and Likud, represented by Peres and Shamir.

Peres Speaks at Coalition Signing Ceremony

TA131406 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1340 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Prime Minister-Designate Shim'on Peres at the Knesset ceremony of signing the coalition agreement — live]

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Yitzhaq Shamir, Likud representatives, my Alignment colleagues, 15 minutes is the difference between our being a coalition and our becoming a government. The difference is a great one. We have recently been gathering purely as representatives of parties. Soon we will sit at a common table in the state of Israel's elected government. [applause]

This coalition experienced very difficult birth pangs. It has been hard for all of us. But, without splitting into camps, I am also entitled to say that the representatives of both large political camps in Israel, with genuine differences of opinion between them, really did make a sincere attempt to establish a unity government in Israel, uniting all the forces and the best of the forces in order to serve the nation together.

When we move on from here to the Cabinet table, our supreme mission will begin by serving the nation instead of just representing our respective parties. I am sure we will begin this work seriously, with concern, and with hope. I would like, personally, to thank Mr Shamir, his colleagues, and his aides for their cooperation at all times, not only times of understanding, but also during arguments — and there were arguments between us — and I think we have both realized that even when we disagree, we can unite in working for the nation. Let us hope that the intentions in our hearts and the hopes in the nation's heart will bear fruit for our people and advance the State of Israel for the benefit of its inhabitants and people. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart. [applause]

Shamir's Remarks

TA131408 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1345 GMT13 Sep 84

[Remarks by Yitzhaq Shamir on the occasion of signing the National Unity Government agreement at the Knesset building — live]

[Text] Knesset Member Shim'on Peres, representatives of the Alignment and the Likud, ladies and gentlemen:

Wishful thinking which sounds utopian or visionary, a Jewish desire which has existed for many generations, is today coming true. Today we are establishing a government in which the two central forces in the country will be equal partners — the two central forces which have just conducted a tough struggle for the soul of the nation. We have established a new rule in Israeli democracy: ideological confrontation coupled with active cooperationfor the sake of the country and the nation. The struggle for the soul of the nation will continue because there are differences of opinion. However, there will also be cooperation. This cooperation will be courageous, energetic, determined, and born of the recognition that we are taking part in a great national experience. In the last few days the public has taken an interest in the tiny secrets of the negotiations: posts, appointments, and so forth. Many people did not see or feel the great passion guiding the initiators and creators of a new spirit of union among the Israeli people, and the wish to tread along a new path in Israel's political life — a path of mutual respect and consideration, and of jointly bearing the burden of the nation. Let us hope we succeed both in treading the common path and in achieving our goals. Thank you very much.

Peres, Shamir Signed Secret Memorandum on Equality

TA141217 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by Gad Becker]

[Excerpt] Peres and Shamir have signed a secret "memorandum of understanding" that guarantees almost absolute equality between the prime minister and the acting prime minister in the most sensitive areas of government, including matters pertaining to the Mossad and the Shin Bet. It was agreed that any information reaching the prime minister would also be conveyed to the acting prime minister and that decisive political resolutions would only be made with the agreement of both Peres and Shamir.

Peres Presents Unity Government to Knesset

TA131635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1410 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Prime Minister-Designate Shim'on Peres address to the Knesset on the occasion of presenting the new coalition government to the House — live]

[Text] Your honor, the president of the state, Mr Speaker, my friend Shlomo Hilel, first of all, my congratulations on your election as speaker of this House. Let us hope that this House will be noted for the wisdom of King Solomon and the spirit of the House of Hillel [referring to Jewish scholar of biblical interpretation] for the benefit of democracy in Israel. Knesset members, on 5 August 1984, the president of the state gave me the task of forming a government.

I reported to the president 3 weeks later about the many difficulties with which I was confronted and also about the hope of overcoming them. The president granted me an additional extension of time to fulfill this mission. This morning at dawn, in accordance with the law, I informed the president of the state and the Knesset speaker about the establishment of the new government, a government of national unity, which includes the Alignment, the Likud, the National Religious Party, SHAS, Shinuy, Morasha, and Agudat Yisra'el — a group of parties representing approximately 97 Knesset Members.

This is a government born out of divisiveness and was not formed according to well-known precedents. Additionally, it was completed by the delicate work of straightening out the rifts, but it is setting off on its course, carrying the nation's geniune hope, to bring hearts closer between people with contradictory views, to find the common denominator in order to better serve our nation, to cope with urgent challenges in many and varied fields. This is a government that will have to rely on goodwill no less than on the power of the majority. This is a government that will have to prove that to rule means to convince.

The very fact that the two large political camps in Israel have decided to join forces in order to get the nation moving forward has already raised expectations in Israel and appreciable admiration outside it. Let us hope that a new and good style will take the place of the differences of opinions. Let us pray that the unity of the deed will make up for the historical and actual differences existing between us and also existing within us.

The challenges facing the 11th Knesset and, obviously, the new government, are urgent and demanding. In the economic field, immediate and vigorous action is required to soothe the ebullient economy, stabilize the economy, renew Israel's growth, decrease inflation, improve the balance of payments, prevent unemployment, increase production, and preserve the working man's honest income. We are beginning from a crisis point in the economy, but our country is blessed with human talents and with concealed devotion that can be recruited in order to build up a creative and modern system in a competitive world, in a world of science and technology, rushing forward with dizzying speed. Even if this process takes a rather long period of time, I have no doubt it is within our power to bring Israel to the front rank of the advanced nations in the fields of science, technology, education, industry, agriculture, and tourism. Ultimately, we will heal the economy not through blows, but through constant dialogue between all its components: the Histadrut, the industrialists, the farmers, and the government.

In the field of security, the main task will be to secure the well-being of the Galilee settlements and the return of our soldiers home. United Israel will continue to be an independent Israel, a peace-loving country with an ability to defend itself that stems from the powerful efforts exerted by its sons and the genuine sophistication of its defensive weapons. We will not rely on miracles. We will rely on our own power, on our beloved IDF, and we will ceaselessly foster it so that it will serve as a defensive shield, worthy of its name.

In the political field, we will continue to encourage the peace process. We appeal to all our neighbors and invite them to real and serious negotiations in order to settle our disputes and grant to all the area's children — without any difference of nationality, race, and faith — a future of peace. From this podium, and at this special moment, I call upon King Husayn to come to the negotiating table in order to attain genuine peace. Jordan will be able to make its proposals and the new government will seriously discuss them, assuming that Jordan is also quite open to proposals we will raise. Jordan has many enemies and Israel also has many enemies, and the enmity between the two of them can be settled by the courageous path of permanent dialogue. This will also make things easier for both our countries. Let the Jordan be the river that irrigates the farmers' fields, not a rift of endless quarrels and threats.

We hope that we will be able to improve and deepen our relationship with Egypt. Peace must constantly be fostered. We will try to settle the differences of opinion between us. Let us hope Egypt will return its ambassador to Israel. The Camp David agreements have already contributed to the security of both our countries; they have brought in their wake new hope. Our countries, however, must not only maintain the very fact of peace, but also exhaust the possibilities peace bears within it. Peace between ourselves and Egypt must constitute a period of economic and political cooperation for the prosperity of the entire region and the well-being of all the inhabitants.

Knesset members, the friendship with the United States of America is very dear to us. We appreciate its political support, its security aid, and its economic assistance. There is not only a profound and long-lasting friendship between us, there is also a common vision between us — the vision of all the countries of genuine freedom, the countries of democracy — and the belief that, in the end, democracy is not only the best of systems, but also the strongest. We will continue to work together in mutual trust and in close cooperation.

There are differences of opinion between us and the Soviet Union, and also diplomatic severance. Even if the differences of opinion persist, we call on the Soviet Union to resume its diplomatic relations with Israel, relations which it severed in a moment of anger. Our demands of the Soviet Union are only two-fold: that the Soviet Union should divert its efforts from the rejectionist front to the front of dialogue in the area, and it should open its gates to our people. Only this morning the president, the Knesset speaker, and the government received the following cable, which touches our hearts, from a group of Jews in the Soviet Union.

We — and quote — we the Jews living in the Soviet Union, but who aspire, with all our being, to live in Eretz Yisra'el, call upon you, your honor the president, the Knesset of Israel, the Government of Israel, to take urgent political steps for the sake of our return to the homeland. It is our right to rely on your courageous aid. It is our right to recall our partnership in the Jewish national debt. It is our right to call for your national feeling. It is our right to expect serious actions, responsible and practical ones, from you. Remember: Time is pressing. Tomorrow may be too late. Responsibility for the procrastination and lack of action will also fall upon you. This is signed by Jews from Leningrad, Moscow, Riga, Odessa. Our reply, the reply of this House, is to all Jews wherever they are: Your fate is our fate. We will not forget your expectations and your situation.

We will strive to strengthen relations with the European continent; we will expand our relations with Africa; we will deepen the dialogue with Latin America, and we will once again knock on the door of the great China. The geographical distance between Israel and China need not be translated into a hopeless diplomatic distance.

Knesset members, we must invest our main efforts in our midst, at home. I call on all the members of the House: Let us recruit our best forces — despite differences of opinion — in order to uproot hatred, violence, incitement, discrimination, and intolerance in our good country. The genuine precept of the Israeli people is basically a moral one: believing in the supremacy of all mankind and consequently treating both one's brethren and neighbors in an egalitarian manner.

We have an important educational infrastructure and no other investment is more important for the future of the nation and the country than investing in the educational effort, from kindergarten to university level. Nothing will contribute toward bridging the gaps on the one hand and toward advancing Israel on the other than dedication to all aspects of the educational system.

Knesset members, Israel is built on the rule of law; everybody is equal before the law and nobody is above it, neither individuals nor authorities. The government will determinedly strive toward that law rather than arbitrary rule in Israel.

In addition to the law, we will foster mutual respect between religious and secular people, between people of various extractions and of different ages and nations.

Very special modes of living exist in our midst: the kibbutz, the moshav, the rural community, the development towns. They have contributed a great deal for the sake of our country and they can still contribute more. The map of Israel will not be secure unless all the settlements throughout the country can develop and strengthen constantly and permanently. The distribution of the population on the one hand, and the strengthening of the settlements throughout the country on the other, will guide us in determining our national priorities.

We have a special duty to assure our Arab and Druze citizens of genuine equality and to help them develop their villages, and enable educated people to find fields of employment compatible with their qualifications. The State of Israel is the state belonging to all the citizens living in its midst and to the Jewish people. We will believe that every Jew ultimately belongs in the land of our people, but we also believe that Israel should be interested in the fate of every Jew and every Jewish group wherever they are.

The relationship between Israel and the Jewish diaspora is of a very special nature. As early as 40 years ago, the first Israeli prime minister, my unforgettable teacher and mentor, David Ben-Gurion, said the building of the country and the fulfillment of its mission would not come about without definite pioneering efforts and cooperation between the Jews of Israel and the Jewish people.

I cannot end my speech without thanking all the parties, public figures, and aides who worked so hard to enrich Israel with this daring and innovative experience. Recruiting our forces, even if they are split by many differences, will lead to a great, joint, and new effort for the future of this country. I particularly want to thank outgoing Prime Minister Mr Yitzhaq Shamir, whose ability to negotiate I learned to appreciate in our long meetings. I also want to express my appreciation for his desire for real cooperation in order to establish this unity government.

The government's guidelines are on your desks and I will not repeat them. I will now present the list of the Cabinet members: Shim'on Peres — prime minister, interior minister, and minister for religious affairs; Yitzhaq Shamir — acting prime minister and foreign minister; Yitzhaq Navon — deputy prime minister and education and culture minister; David Levi — deputy prime minister and housing and construction minister; Moshe Arens — minister; Yosef Burg — minister; Hayim Bar-Lev will be the police minister once the police is severed from the Interior Ministry and established as an independent ministry to be called the Police Ministry following the Knesset's approval; Mordekhay Gur — health minister; Yig'al Hurvitz — minister; 'Ezer Weizman — minister to the prime minister's office; Gad Ya'aqovi — economic and planning minister; Yitzhaq Moda'i — finance minister; Moshe Nisim — justice minister; Yitzhaq Peretz — minister; Gid'on Pat — science and development minister; Ya'aqov Tzur — aliyah absorption minister; Hayim Corfu — transportation minister; Moshe Qatzav — labor and welfare minister; Yitzhaq Rabin — defense minister; Amnon Rubinstein, whom we asked to change his name to a Hebrew name — communications minister; Moshe Shahal — energy and infrastructure minister; Yosef Shapira — minister; Ari'el Sharon — industry and trade minister; Avraham Sharir — tourism minister.

[At 1503 GMT on 13 September, in one of the live coverage portions of this Knesset session broadcast by Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew, following a speech by MAPAM MK Victor Shem-Tov, Knesset Speaker Hilel announces that MK Peres wants to "issue an amendment or addition" to this speech. At this point, Peres takes the podium and, apologizing, notes that "due to an error in typing, the name of Arye Nehamkin, the minister of agriculture, was omitted." He asks the Knesset members to "add his name to the list," and he returns to his seat]

Knesset members, I will not deny that standing here in front of you I feel very moved and burdened by the feeling of great responsiblity this post entails. However, I know that one cannot ignore reality and one cannot fear the expected and that the future ultimately belongs to faithful people. I will do my best, out of deep belief in the history of our nation and the commandments of its tradition, carrying in my heart the prayer so well put by the prophet Ezekiel: And I will give them one heart, and put a new spirit within them; I will take the stony heart out of their flesh and give them a heart of flesh, that they may walk in my statutes and keep my ordinances and obey them; and they shall be my people and I will be their God.

Mr Speaker, I am honored to ask the Knesset according to Paragraph 15 of the Basic Law: the Government for its vote of confidence in the government presented to it.

Requests Vote of Confidence

TA140637 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Report by correspondent in the Knesset Hayim Zissovitz on Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' speech summing up the Knesset debate on the presentation of the new Cabinet on 13 September "at around midnight" — recorded]

[Text] [Zissovitz] Before he set out to reject one by one the criticisms of those opposed to the government, Shim'on Peres outlined the central idea on which the unity government is based.

[Peres] The Likud has not abandoned its views — this I am telling my colleages in the Alignment; the Alignment has not abandoned its views — this I am telling my friends in the Likud. We are not here to either blur the edges or fold up our banners and surrender. We are here to search for ways in which, despite the difference of opinions on very vital and important issues, we can exploit what is apparently shared by all of us, despite the historical and current differences.

[Zissovitz] One of the main clauses in the coalition agreement states that the government will strive to secure the well-being of the settlements in the north, and will bring the IDF soldiers back from Lebanon while determining security arrangements in southern Lebanon.

[Peres] This policy may be implemented more effectively in a united framework than in a situation where the people are split by an acrimonious dispute, or where each side is on the alert lest it be caught, God forbid, making a wrong move. In my opinion, the defense minister in a national unity government should carry out his duties without fearing that he might be attacked for making an unexpected mistake. In my opinion, this is where unity contributes to a purpose which is truly common and unifying by definition.

[Zissovitz] Referring to the economic crisis, Peres said: Had we established a narrow-based government, we could have blamed the Likud for being responsible for the crisis. The Likud in turn would have blamed us for being responsible for the economic blows necessary to overcome the crisis. However, mutual accusations would have served no purpose.

[Peres] If it is possible to rescue the country together — and at this moment it does not matter who is responsible for creating this situation — if this togetherness makes it easier for all of us to put an end to this economic situation, even if it takes another three ministers, it is still worthwhile. I am certain that I am speaking on behalf of this entire government: The workers will not be affected, the value of work will rise, we will exert our best efforts. I do not believe in drastic measures and blows — and I have also had some experience. Everything depends on well intentioned efforts, understanding, and dialogue, even if it takes a long time. Even a national unity government can be formed in such an atmosphere.

[Zissovitz] A unity government, Peres replied to his critics, will not only work better in the economic and security spheres but, by its very formation, it will also help eradicate the hatred and divisiveness plaguing the nation.

[Peres] I want to argue with the Likud members, but I want the argument to be free from hatred and exaggerations; a pure argument. Even if the unity government contributes to installing a new, different, and restrained style and a new background — beyond the divisions between right and left, hawks and doves, religious and nonreligious people — this government or the 11th Knesset, despite the fact that it was founded amid significant mutual suspicions, may bring back something which we have lost and miss so much.

[Zissovitz] The establishment of the unity government, the prime minister said, does not blur the differences of opinion on the settlement issue.

[Peres] The Alignment stands firm on its position that settlements should not be established in densely-populated Arab areas, not because those areas are not dear to us — they are very precious to us — but because it is our opinion that Israel should not become a bi-national country. [unidentified heckling from the plenum]

You may or may not agree. The Likud maintains a completely opposite position. As for the past, we have no intention whatsoever of removing settlements. We also agreed to develop them, once the Cabinet decides on the scope of development. Let there be no misunderstanding: There are differences regarding the scope of development. Indeed, there is no sense in covering this up. We will submit the matter to the inner Cabinet where both parties are equally represented, and each will try to convince the other. No one can guarantee his will be the accepted opinion.

[Zissovitz] Peres ended his speech with hopeful words: There are differences of opinion and they have not been blurred. There are also many difficulties on the path of the government. However, the prospects and the belief in its ability to succeed justify the confidence given to it.

[Peres] I know this is an innovative and daring experiment. I know it has already served a purpose: creating a silent hope in the hearts of many citizens that it may really be possible to disagree in unity, to work together despite differences of opinion, and to make joint efforts for the sake of the country when such efforts are necessary.

There is no guarantee we will overcome all the difficulties. However, who is to say that only a pessimist can be a prophet? We have also seen that the strength of believers is no less than that of the desperate and scornful. I am asking the Knesset members to give credit to this government, and to give it their confidence.

Knesset Votes For Coalition Government

TA132253 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 2234 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Statement by Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel on the results of the vote of confidence in the National Unity Government in the Knesset — live]

[Text] The results are: 98 votes in favor, 18 votes against, and 1 abstention. I determine that the Knesset has approved the establishment of the government as it was presented here today. Knesset Members, the matter is concluded and the Knesset has given its confidence in and permitted the establishment of a new government which, from this moment, is setting out on its course.

I would like to wish it success, from the bottom of my heart. As a former minister of police, I also want to wish it a cautious trip, one without accidents.

This debate was a long and detailed one. I felt at times it was also painful, but I feel that both those who criticized it and those who welcomed it, those who supported it and those who voted against it, all of them in this House and all of the nation are accompanying and will accompany the government's moves with prayer, hope, and concern. Facing you, Knesset members, Mr Prime Minister and Cabinet members, are many weighty tasks and I will not enumerate them again. All I can say at this moment to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and to the Cabinet members is: Apply all your strength at this moment and you will have saved Israel.

National Unity Government Takes Office

Peres Becomes Prime Minister

TA140729 [Editorial Report] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0703 GMT on 14 September begins live coverage of the ceremony in which Yitzhaq Shamir hands the prime minister's office in Jerusalem over to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Shamir begins his speech by greeting the prime minister and his friends and staff at the prime minister's office: "We have convened here this morning to conduct a pleasant, democratic act following the best tradition of the Third Temple in the State of Israel. We have convened here to hand the prime minister's office over to the prime minister who received the Knesset's confidence last night." Shamir notes that prime ministers come and go, but the staff at the prime minister's office stays behind to proceed with their good work. He notes that "the prime minister's office is the nerve center of everything that goes on and happens in the State of Israel. The man sitting here oversees all the most important, painful, and urgent affairs of the state." Shamir concludes his remarks by wishing the new prime minister "success in your task, and I hope you perform in the spirit of a true love of Israel and the unity of Israel, as befits the prime minister heading a national unity government." Shamir and Peres raise a toast and shake hands.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres begins his remarks by thanking Shamir for conducting the ceremony. Peres notes that "both of us will have to work in rotation. Therefore, I am certain that the friendly relations which began to emerge in our previous cooperation will persist." Peres notes that he is aware of the importance and burden that accompany the post of prime minister, and that its success depends to a great extent on the staff at the prime minister's office and other ministries.

The prime minister recalls that in 1977, while serving as acting prime minister, he conducted a similar ceremony when he handed the office over to Mr Menahem Begin. Peres asks the staff to keep up their good work and promises them that they will continue to enjoy the same degree of confidence and cooperation which they have enjoyed so far. Peres also thanks the director general of the prime minister's office for his cordial reception and concludes his remarks by expressing the hope that "our country is in for better days." Another toast is raised and after making a few remarks about the atmosphere at the office, the correspondent ends the live transmission at 0709 GMT and regular programming resumes.

Rabin Takes Over Defense Ministry

TA140753 [Editorial Report] Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 0726 GMT on 14 September begins live coverage of the ceremony in which Yitzhaq Rabin takes over the defense minister's office in Jerusalem from Moshe Arens.

The transmission begins in the middle of Rabin's remarks. The defense minister notes that the IDF has strengthened and grown but that does not mean that we should cease to strive for a better, stronger, and more efficient army. Rabin then goes on to say that "a way must be found to stop the military involvement in Lebanon, while guaranteeing the well-being of the settlements and settlers in the north and the return home of our soldiers."

Rabin expresses his confidence that the establishment of a national unity government will help build a broad national consensus which is vital for the IDF and the defense establishment. It follows, that the IDF "should not become the ground for disputed fields of action." He says that he is certain the IDF and the defense estbalishment can stand up to all the missions entrusted them.

Rabin sends his blessings to all IDF soldiers who are fulfilling their missions in Lebanon and elsewhere, to all the wounded soldiers, and to all the branches of the defense establishment. He then notes that "we will neither remain idle nor keep silent until we have brought our prisoners home."

Rabin concludes his speech by addressing himself personally to Moshe Arens, the outgoing defense minister. He says he knows he is speaking on behalf of all present when he notes his deep gratitude "for all you have done for the sake of the defense establishment in our various responsibilities in the research, development, and manufacture of the most sophisticated weapons ever produced by the State of Israel, and in your post as defense minister which you assumed under very difficult circumstances." Rabin praises Arens for his profound technological and professional knowledge and for his flair in human relations which is "of a unique character in political life in Israel." Rabin and Arens shake hands and raise a toast. The correspondent ends live transmission at 0732 GMT and regular programming resumes.

Government Presented to Herzog

TA140951 [Editorial Report] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0908 GMT on 14 September begins live coverage of the ceremony in which Prime Minister Shim'on Peres presents his government to President Hayim Herzog at the presidential residence in Jerusalem.

The ceremony begins when President Herzog enters the hall and shakes hands with all members of the Cabinet. At 0912 GMT Prime Minister Peres takes the podium. He begins his remarks by noting that the national unity government "was also established according to the wish and instructions of the president, who was the first to express the people's wish that we should close ranks to conduct and promote the state's affairs." He notes the fact that "one of the most interesting and representative governments ever to be established in Israel emerged as a result." Peres notes that the Cabinet is composed of people from all walks of life and from both rural and urban backgrounds. "This is a government that represents all the beautiful and colorful things that characterize the State of Israel."

Peres notes that, in retrospect, everybody feels that this togetherness also harbors a feeling of hope. He concludes his remarks by expressing the hope that the government will succeed in properly serving the nation and not disappointing anybody, and by thanking the president for the mission he entrusted him.

At 0914 GMT, President Herzog takes the podium. He congratulates the prime minister, the acting prime minister, the deputies, and the ministers. He expressed both his and the nation's best wishes for their success. He recalls that the first national unity government was established in Israel 17 years ago following a serious crisis and grave external threat. The current unity government was formed following a no less serious economic crisis "because the economy ultimately dictates the degree of our political independence and our military strength." Despite the numerous hesitations and doubts, the entire nation looks up to this government and awaits a solution to the state's problems.

President Herzog thanks outgoing Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and the members of his Cabinet "for their full cooperation, good relations, and the close ties we maintained." The president notes that this cooperation began during the tenure of former Prime Minister Mr Menahem Begin, to whom he sends his best wishes for a speedy recovery. The president expressed the hope that the same degree of cooperation will exist with the new Cabinet. Addressing his "friend" Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Herzog expresses his confidence that Peres' vast experience, qualifications, and numerous deeds in the service of the nation and the country will help him rule this great nation. He personally addresses Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, quoting a phrase from the Bible: "and you shall lend to may nations, but you shall not borrow."

President Herzog concludes his remarks with a prayer that the upcoming new Jewish year will be "a year of peace and fraternity, of conciliation and amity, of brotherhood and union." A toast is raised and the president, the prime minister, and the Cabinet members pose for the traditional photograph. Live transmission ends at 0918 GMT and regular programming resumes.

Peres Outlines Economic, Political Plans

TA140757 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Sep 84 p 1

["Exclusive" interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Yosi Melman on 13 September; place not given]

[Excerpt] Melman: Mr Prime Minister, what will you do this morning?

Peres: Physically, I will take over the prime minister's office; operationa[illegible] will get acquainted with the economic situation.

Melman: What will your economic plans be?

Peres: There is no doubt that the economic issue is the most urgent and problematic. I will examine the plans that have been formulated. On the eve of the elections, we promised that we would not affect the deposits and savings of the people, and we will fulfill our promise.

Melman: Will you confer with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i?

Peres: Yes, we have set up a meeting — Moda'i, Economic PlanningMinister Gad Ya'aqobi, and myself — and we will begin to work on an economic plan for action.

Melman: Former finance ministers did not enjoy the backing of the government and the prime minister.

Peres: I believe that the finance minister should enjoy the backing of the entire government and the prime minister.

Melman: What is your order of priorities in the political sphere?

Peres: The situation calls for a dialogue with the United States on the issue of economic aid. Also, handling the issue of Lebanon and a dialogue with Egypt and Jordan.

Melman: Will you go to the United States and confer with President Reagan?

Peres: The possibility should not be ruled out that I may go to the United States and confer with him, although a meeting between us has not yet been set.

Melman: Do you plan to launch a political initiative to resume the negotiations with Jordan?

Peres: I believe that once the involvement in Lebanon comes to an end, the way will be clear for resuming the peace initiative.

Melman: Have you received any messages from Jordan? It has recently been reported that Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan made some remarks in favor of peace with Israel.

Peres: I have not received any messages from Jordan in the last few days. However, as far as I know, Jordan also feels that the time has come to test the option of a dialogue.

Melman: What will you be able to offer Jordan?

Peres: I will have to proceed according to the agreed-upon guidelines which state that Jordan would be invited to negotiations about peace without any preconditions, and we would then discuss its proposals. The Cabinet will formulate the appropriate proposals in the next few days.

Melman: Do you intend to act quickly to solve the Lebanese problem?

Peres: We have a rather consolidated plan. I am certain that the new defense minister, Yitzhaq Rabin, will implement it with the necessary energy and as soon as possible.

Melman: Has an exact timetable been set?

Peres: There is no timetable as yet. We have just completed 5 weeks of tiring negotiations which required our entire attention. We will now see to political issues.

Melman: Will you invite President Mubarak to Israel?

Peres: If we invite President Mubarak to visit Israel, we will not do it through the press. The government will attempt to pinpoint the disputed issues.

Melman: Do you believe that a government that includes Ari'el Sharon — who only recently attacked the Alignment — and that is based on equality and balance can function?

Peres: It has been proved that narrower governments also had serious problems. Of course, the size of the government calls for special efforts. This is an innovative government, both in terms of its content and composition. Just as it may face some dangers, it also harbors unforeseeable prospects of success. Those who are trying to make predictions are taking a grave responsibility.

Melman: Is this the way you hoped and looked forward to the Alignment's return to power after being in the opposition for 7 years?

Peres: I hoped to return to power in a different government. However, there are no grounds to all the talk that socialist parties in power are characterized by a unique trait. I would like to remind you that the chairman of the Socialist International, Willy Brandt, was part of a large coalition with the Social Democratic Party and that MAPAM was part of a national unity government with GAHAL [one of the factions forming the Likud].

Melman: Many people did not believe that you would become the prime minister after all these difficulties and said that you are cursed.

Peres: This only goes to prove that not only politicians but also journalists can be wrong.

Government Program's Basic Policy Guidelines

TA140851 Jerusalem Government Press Office in English 13 Sep 84

["Basic (Policy) Guidelines of the Government's Program" — GPO headline]

[Text] At the center of the activity of the national unity government presented to the 11th Knesset are the following tasks:

1. (a) Recognition of the shared fate and common struggle of the Jewish people in the homeland and the diaspora of exile;

(b) A sustained effort to create the social, economic and spiritual conditions to achieve the State of Israel's central objective — the return of diaspora Jews to their homeland;

(c) Boosting immigration from all countries, encouraging immigration from Western countries, and consistently striving to save persecuted Jews by bringing them to safety and realizing their right to immigrate to Israel.

2. The central political objectives of the government during this period are: Continuing and extending the peace process in the region; consolidating the peace with Egypt; and withdrawing the IDF from Lebanon while ensuring the security of the northern settlements.

3. (a) The government will act to cultivate friendly relations and mutual ties between Israel and all peace-loving nations;

(b) The government will continue to foster the deepening of the ties of friendship and understanding between the U.S. and Israel;

(c) The government will strive for a resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America that have severed their ties with Israel.

4. Israel's foreign and defense policies will aim to ensure the nationa's independence, to better its security, and to establish peace with its neighbors.

5. The government will strive to increase the strength, deterrent capability and endurance of the IDF against any military threat, and will take firm action against terror, regardless of its source.

6. United Jerusalem, Israel's eternal capital, is one indivisible city under Israeli sovereignty; free access to their holy places and freedom of worship will continue to be guaranteed to members of all faiths.

7. The government will continue to place its desire for peace at the head of its concerns and will spare no effort to promote peace.

8. The government will work to promote and strengthen the mutual ties with Egypt in accordance with the peace treaty. The government will call on Egypt to fulfill its part of the peace treaty with Israel and to give it substance and content in keeping with the spirit of the treaty and with the intentions of its signatories, including a full resumption of representation and diplomatic relations between the two countries.

9. The government will work to continue the peace process in keeping with the framework for peace in the Middle East that was agreed upon at Camp David, and to resume negotiations to give full autonomy to the Arab residents in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District.

10. Israel will call on Jordan to begin peace negotiations, in order

to turn over a new leaf in the region, for the sake of (the region's) development and prosperity. The Israeli Government will consider proposals raised by Jordan in the negotiations.

11. The Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District will participate in determining their future, as stipulated in the Camp David accords.

12. Israel will oppose the establishment of an additional Palestinian state in the Gaza District and in the area between Israel and Jordan.

13. Israel will not negotiate with the PLO.

14. During the term of office of the unity government, there will be no change in the sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District except with the consent of the Alignment and the Likud.

15. (a) The existence and development of settlements set up by the governments of Israel will be ensured, and the extent of their development will be determined by the government;

(b) Five to 6 settlements will be established within a year. The determination of their names will be made by mutual consent within a week of the date of the establishment of the government;

(c) Implementation of the decisions of previous governments on the establishment of as yet unestablished settlements (whose names will be listed in an appendix that will be added within a week of the establishment of the government) will take place in subsequent years, as per a timetable to be determined by the plenum of the national unity government;

(d) The establishment of new settlements will require approval by a majority of the Cabinet ministers.

16. The government will do everything necessary to ensure peace for the Galilee. Security accommodations will be determined to enable an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon within a short period of time to be fixed by the government.

17. The socio-economic policy will work to:

(a) Reduce the country's economic dependence by reducing the balance of payments deficit, increasing exports, and reducing imports;

(b) Stabilize the economy by checking inflation;

(c) Renew the economic growth while maintaining full employment; (d) Change the structure of the economy by enlarging and strengthening the export and productive sectors, and reducing the proportion of public and administrative services;

(e) Encourage and extend the settlement areas and development towns throughout the country; distribute the (economic) burden fairly among all sectors of the public; and adequately maintain the systems of education, health and housing.

18. To achieve these goals, the government will work to:

(a) Reduce public, civilian and defense expenditure and consumption, and curb private consumption;

(b) Reach a socio-economic agreement with the Histadrut (labor federation), the employers, and the other factors in the economy;

(c) Encourage various kinds of national saving, by building (the public's) confidence in it, and honoring the government's commitments in keeping with the law passed by the Knesset on this issue;

(d) Promote and develop the capital market by gradually reducing the government's role therein;

(e) Reform (the) taxation (system) in order to encourage productivity, broaden (tax) collection, and (provide for) just distribution of the tax burden;

(f) (Provide) support for the basic commodities so as to ensure regular supply and as a means of agribultural planning, while striving for a fixed rate of consumer price supports;

(g) Legislate a minimum wage law that will guarantee every worker a minimum wage linked to the average wage;

(h) Legislate a large families law.

19. The goverment will act to:

(a) Expand the infrastructure for technological services and render it more efficient, develop industries, increase investment and establish high-technology enterprises;

(b) Bolster agriculture and increase exports of agricultural produce;

(c) Encourage domestic and incoming tourism;

(d) Maintain housing policies designed to absorb new immigrants and provide housing for young couples and large families;

(e) Build rental apartments at reasonable rents, especially for young couples and large families;

(f) Expand and intensify Project Renewal.

20. The government will act to prevent emigration and to bring back to their homeland those citizens who have left.

21. The government will act to continue the development of the Arab and Druze sectors, and to complete master-plans for the Arab and Druze settlements, in order to enable future construction in accordance with the master-plans.

22. Special efforts will be made to integrate educated minority group members into government service and into various public instituttions, in order to advance their participation in state and public responsibility.

23. The government will look into the issue of the Moslem Religious Trusts.

24. The principle of national ownership of the land will be preserved. A ministerial committee will be established to deal with exceptional cases.

25. The government will decide concerning the sale of business assets owned by the state.

26. The socio-economic policy will be based on a comprehensive program which will be brought to the knowledge of the Knesset and the public, and will be implemented in a coordinated and consistent manner to attain its goals.

27. (a) The government will continue to act to guarantee full equality of rights to all inhabitants, regardless of race, creed, nationality, sex, or ethnic origin;

(b) The government will initiate legislation against racial incitement, in addition to the directives of existing legislation on this subject.

28. The government will examine the possibility of instituting a reform of local government, the division of tasks and a authority between the central and local governments will be examined, methods of funding will be determined, and sources of funding which will assure orderly operation of the local government will be examined.

29. (a) The government will act to eliminate crime and violence and to instill recognition of the superiority of the rule of law;

(b) The police capability to fight crime in all its manifestations will be bolstered.

30. The unity of the nation and the proper functioning of society require the fostering of mutual tolerance and freedom of conscience and religion. The government will prevent all religious or anti-religious coercion from any quarter; will guarantee public religious needs via the state; will maintain freedom of religion and conscience for all the non-Jewish communities, will supply their religious needs at public expense; and will assure a religious education for all children whose parents desire it.

31. The status quo in matters of religion in the state will be preserved.

32. Education will be founded on the eternal values of the Jewish people.

33. The government will carry out all the international commitments of the State of Israel.

New Finance Minister Favors Quick Economic Measures

TA141000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] After entering office, new Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said that the economic plan prepared by the Finance Ministry will shortly be examined and implemented. He stressed that there would be no revolutions, as he put it, in the policy to be pursued and in the area of personnel. There is no time to make such changes, he said, as there is an urgent need for action. Yitzhaq Moda'i characterized Kohen-Orgad's term in office as a period of restraint, adding that it is now the time to fiercely attack the problem, and both the public and the government will have to support the efforts. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that both the new minister and his predecessor denounced Yoram Aridor's term as finance minister. Yig'al Kohen-Orgad said that during his term in office he succeeded in surmounting some crises that were threatening Israel's economy, and efficient and quick steps must now be taken. After the ceremony, Yitzhaq Moda'i began a discussion in his bureau with the heads of the various Finance Ministry departments.

Rabin Agrees to 15 Percent Cut in Defense Budget

TA141222 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has agreed to cut his ministry's budget by 15 percent. In this framework, the size of the IDF troops will be reduced.

The defense minister also intends to revise the profitability of the Lavi and other projects. The current constellation of the field forces command may also be revised.

U.S. Officials Angry About Sharon's Appointment

TA141234 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Sep 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Amir Oren]

[Excerpt] Washington — People in the U.S. Administration and Congress have in the last few days expressed deep bitterness about the appointment of Ari'el Sharon as industry and trade minister, a post which will make him the head of the Israeli side to the negotiations on the establishment of a free trade zone.

Sources familiar with the position of the executive and legislative branches yesterday quoted talks in which senior officials and Congressmen expressed anger at the fact that the industry and trade portfolio was entrusted to "the most outstanding anti-American politician in Israel today." These sources noted that the appointment of Sharon might endanger the negotiations at a sensitive stage when this post calls for a person who can also explain the U.S. position to the Israeli public. According to these sources, a great deal of political capital has been invested in the negotiations and it would be very difficult to build it up again, regardless of whether or not the negotitions ultimately culminate in success.

Arens Sees Lebanon as Continuing Problem

TA141246 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Sep 84 p 2

["Exclusive" interview with outgoing Defense Minister Moshe Arens by military correspondent Yosef Walter on 13 September; place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: The new defense minister, Yitzhaq Rabin, has promised to pull the IDF out of Lebanon within 6 months. Is this feasible?

Answer: The IDF may be pulled out within 6 days. The question is not a technical one, but a matter of what can be done to secure the well-being and safety of the Galilee inhabitants at a minimal cost.

Question: Is the army of southern Lebanon fulfilling expectations and will it be able to shoulder responsibility for daily security?

Answer: So far this army has fulfilled expectations, but only because these were rather low to begin with. Approximately 18 months ago, many people in the defense establishment thought that the army of southern Lebanon would not be able to significantly ease the burden borne by the IDF. Today it would be difficult to find any person involved with southern Lebanon who thinks that the army of southern Lebanon does not make a contribution.

Question: Do you foresee a possibility that other elements may participate in a future arrangement regarding southern Lebanon?

Answer: We do not want to be doctrinaire on this matter. We do not want to reject any specific element or cast our entire burden on it. Any element that can be instrumental in achieving the goal of pulling the IDF out of Lebanon without taking over the vacuum created by the departure of the terrorists will be welcome.

Question: Some people argue that once the IDF withdraws to the international border, the terrorists will return and attack the northern settlements. What do you think?

Answer: This is certainly a danger we must consider. There is no doubt whatsoever that elements hostile to Israel have chosen Lebanon as a battlefront for acts of terrorism and sabotage in a bid to develop some sort of war of attrition because they think a prolonged war may be our underbelly. Therefore, I have no doubt that Lebanon will continue to represent a problem for us because there will always be elements to see to it that it becomes a problem. This will be a protracted war regardless of the IDF's deployment. Therefore, our consideration today should be how to best prepare ourselves to face this war.

Question: The Alignment's platform and Rabin's security concept mention a peace agreement with Jordan and giving up areas in Judaea and Samaria. Will you continue to be part of a government that realizes such intentions?

Answer: I think that Husayn will not arrive at an agreement with Israel in the foreseeable future, based on Rabin's compromise. To the best of my knowledge, the basic policy guidelines of the national unity government include a clause stating that there will be no change in sovereignty in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza district. Therefore, we will not have to tackle this problem in the foreseeable future.

Editorials on National Unity Government

TA141151 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says that many felt relieved when Shim'on Peres took the Knesset podium to present his government. While the Knesset members gave their vote of confidence, there are — apart from those who wish it success — quite a few who, in their hearts, have sentenced it to death. In this sense, the government was born under the sign of Libra. The future will tell if it will succeed or fail. The government's guidelines, as reflected in Peres' Knesset speech, are more than enough to keep the political community as well as the people of Israel occupied for many months. However, the question is not the guidelines themselves but if and how they will be implemented. Mr Peres said that the economic problem will not be solved by shock therapy but by means of negotiations. This sounds good, but one must hope that Peres and his colleagues will not hesitate to take painful measures if the circumstances are serious enough to warrant such a move.

DAVAR writes that the members of the government, its supporters, and — last but not least — its opponents, confess that this is not the government they hoped for. However, it should be emphasized that no other government could be established after the elections. Now more than ever, the State of Israel need a government which has a broad base among the public. National and public responsibility called for this experiment despite the numerous risks it entails. The government stands a good chance, and all its members should try to make the most of it. The public has to give it the confidence to which every government is entitled in its early stages. Henceforth, the government will be judged by its deeds and by its ability to cope with its problematic inheritance and implement the policy presented by Peres to the Knesset, which appears to have been accepted not only by the government but by the public in general. It is true that the Labor Party has paid the high price of a rift for the sake of the broad unity experiment. But both the Labor movement as a whole and the Labor Party itself did not concede their principles. They will have to fight for them more than ever, within the government and outside it, in the political and educational fields.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that the rubber stamp government which was sworn in yesterday in the Knesset resembles a cartoon more than a dictatorship. The threat it poses to democracy is not the result of an overly aggressive leadership but of a weak and diversified government. The task Peres will have to carry out in the next 2 years is not exactly that of a prime minister leading his Cabinet, but rather that of the chairman of a debating club which consists of 32 active members and more than 60 members-at-large, and is known as a national unity government. His task is to chair the debate issuing from both sides of the table and to continuously find compromise formulas which, by virtue of being acceptable to all members, are acceptable to none. The main problem of the prime minister and his acting prime minister will be how not to say anything, as anything may deviate from the general consensus whose borders may be streched like chewing gum. The people rejoice as they stand passively by the roadside and watch the overloaded car of the large natitonal unity government pass by. Can it get going? The paper says it cannot move from its place.

HATZOFE writes that if the unity around the government table also brings unity to the various segments of the nation and ends the hostility which has marred everyday life, this will undoubtedly be an additional blessing. The government is in desperate need of a united nation and knows what steps must be taken in these fateful days. Shim'on Peres, one of the veteran Israeli politicians, and Yitzhaq Shamir bring with them vast experience in all spheres of life. Together with the ministers, they have the power to bring a new message to the nation and the State of Israel, and to start with a tabula rasa in our political life, with cooperation out of unity and loyalty to the Israeli nation and to the Jewish identity of the Israeli people.

HAMODI'A believes that one does not have to be a pessimist to have doubts about the life expectancy of the government. The question to which there is no answer is how much time will pass before the package falls apart due to differences and controversial attitudes which are not limited to fundamental matters. At that point there will be no choice but to have new elections and one cannot predict the results. The new government needs many blessings in order to fulfill its vital tasks. We are all following it with heavy hearts and the fear that the new experiment might fail. It is possible that the assembly of all sides from all political persuasions will prove, in due time, that the differences which look unsurmountable are not as significant as they now appear.

THE JERUSALEM POST writes that the new prime minister can prove his ability to rise in stature despite the huge obstacles which preceded the establishment of the government. The cornerstone of the new government will undoubtedly be the special relationship between Prime Minister Peres and Mr Shamir. The unexpected ability of the leaders of the two major parties to develop a high degree of mutual trust and cooperation, as has been proved during the dramatic ups and downs of the exhaustive coalition talks, is perhaps the most pronounced cause for optimism that the government they head will not founder prematurely.

West Bank Reactions to Unity Government

TA132054 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The establishment of a national unity government has put the lid on the remaining hopes of the inhabitants of the territories following the election results. Our correspondent Arye Gus sums up the reactions in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip:

[Gus — live in the studio] There is greater fear of than hopes in the government in the territories. As if the election results were not disappointing enough — given that they did not provide a clear majority to the bloc which, from the viewpoint of the inhabitants of the territories, might have been able to correct their situation — along came the establishment of the unity government and added to the disappointment. The political analysis by the inhabitants of the territories says that a national unity government will deal with Israel's cardinal [last word in English] problems — economics and Lebanon — and will not deal with the question of the Palestinians. Here is *AL FAJR* editor Hanna Sanyurah:

[Begin Sanyurah recording — in English] The national unity government will only be interested in the economic welfare or the State of Israel. It will also be interested in establishing more settlements and any hopes for a peaceful settlement in the near future are very dim. [end recording]

[Gus] The inhabitants of the territories are closely following Israel's internal politics. To outsiders, they will say that, from their viewpoint, there is no difference between the Alignment and the Likud: Both of them deny the Palestinians' rights, both parties are continuing with settlement. This, for instance, is the position of Bassam ash-Shak'ah, the former mayor of Nabulus. The dismissed mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, is also skeptical, but he hopes that the government in Israel will, in the end, be wise enough on its own — or with the help of God — to recognize the Palestinians' rights.

One way or another, the internal balance of power in the government and the pressure outside it do not bode well for the inhabitants of the territories and their only remaining hope is that the daily routine in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip will change.

HATZOFE Foresees Likud Leadership Struggle

TA131140 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 13 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Conspiracy Against Shamir"]

[Text] The performance of Ari'el Sharon and David Levi at the Herut Central Committee meeting looked very much like a challenge to Yitzhaq Shamir as accepted leader. They denied him the authority owed a leader to determine which ministers he wants in the government. This performance uncovered the depth of the split within the Herut Central Committee and the simple fact that these two ministers have not yet resigned themselves to Shamir's leadership.

For this purpose, they argued for a secret ballot on the grounds of democracy. However, the democratic rules in many parts of the free world were designed to authorize the party leader to choose the ministers who will work with him when forming a government. This does not contradict the democracy attached to the secret ballot, but completes the democratic platform by which a prime minister is authorized to choose his ministers so that the government will not end up in a situation in which some ministers may try to undermine him.

Mr Shamir acted in a honorable way toward his rivals, and especially toward Ari'el Sharon. He made him a minister in the government despite Sharon's attempt to undermine him. In spite of the Alignment's objection to Sharon, Mr Shamir insisted on his joining the government. Sharon's behavior was an act of ingratitude. But these are norms which Sharon is following for his own interests and struggles. He does not have contempt for any means of achieving his goal. Mr Shamir, in insisting on Sharon's joining the government, has set himself a time bomb. He has done so out of fairness, whereas his rivals do not behave fairly toward him.

Therefore, this move should be seen as a resumption of the struggle for the Herut leadership and Shamir's status. This struggle weakens Shamir's position in the national unity government as compared to Peres' strong position in his Labor Party, where he succeeded in having the list of ministers approved without objections. Menahem Begin, too, had opponents in his party who tried to undermine him. However, he succeeded in neutralizing them and excluding them from the party, while Shamir does not enjoy the same status which Begin had.

The struggle for the Likud leadership has been resumed. It is a struggle directed against Shamir, and one may assume that it has only just begun.

Settlers Violate Military Orders in Hebron

TA132027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The settlers in Tal ar-Rumaythah in the Hebron center today violated an order by the defense minister and brought two new trailers to the settlement site. Two families have already entered the trailers.

The ITIM correspondent reports that the settlers took this step in order to determine facts in the field, although the defense minister had banned them from doing so. The IDF stopped them from bringing in another three mobile buildings. The ITIM correspondent also reports that this week two new settlements were established in Samaria, in (Hashqat) and San'a: Giv'at Levona, which belongs to Gush Emunim, and Nahli'el, which belongs to Po'ale Agudat Yisra'el.

Before he left his post, Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad approved the transfer of more than 1 billion shekels for settlements in Judaea and Samaria; 300 million shekels were transferred to the Jewish Agency Settlement Department and 700 million shekels to the Ministry of Housing and Construction. Kohen-Orgad told our correspondent that all the demands had been scrupulously examined and only approved after it turned out that this was a question of urgent needs, such as the connection of houses to water and electricity and the erection of schools.

Defense Ministry Establishes New Settlement

TA132033 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The Defense Ministry is establishing a new settlement in Samaria, financed from the defense budget. This has been learned by our correspondent on settlement affairs, Rami Gubernik. This refers to the Nava settlement in the center of Samaria. Until a few months ago, the place was slated to be a military stronghold, but before it could be populated by soldiers, the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs decided to make the place civilian.

The defense minister's aide on settlement affairs nevertheless decided, despite the decision to make the place civilian, to establish the first buildings — about 15 of them — and not wait until the Jewish Agency Settlement Department allocated funds for it. Within a few days members of the Nahli'el nucleus of Po'ale Agudat Yisra'el are scheduled to enter Nava and some representatives of the nucleus are already on the spot.

The defense minister's aide on settlement affairs, Uri Bar'on, has told our correspondent that he decided to accelerate the establishment of the settlement because he had guaranteed the nucleus members that the settlement would be ready by the beginning of the school year. However, because of budget freezes, the Settlement Department did not allocate funds for the settlement.

Readiness to Exchange Prisoners With Jibril Stated

TA141209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Ahmad Jibril's nephew, Murad (Bushnak), is in Israeli captivity. This is mentioned in a report which will be broadcast on Israeli television during its regular Arabic programming tonight. Our correspondent on Arab affairs, Aharon Barne'a, reports that members of Jibril's organization detained in Israel expressed their strong wish to return to their families in exchange for the release of the three IDF soldiers: Yosef Groff, Nisim Salem, and Hezi Shay. Authorized circles in Israel expressed their willingness to release Jibril's men in exchange for the three Israelis.

New Regulations for Media Coverage in West Bank

TA131301 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Sep 84 p 9

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Text] The IDF spokesman yesterday published updated regulations and instructions for representatives of the media on the coverage of events in the West Bank. The regulations mainly apply to unusual events which require the closing off of areas during military action.

The regulations instruct the media representatives to cease their activities and leave an area that has been declared closed by means of a closure order. The regulations emphasize that "it is the duty of the media representatives to obey the commanders of that area, even if the closure order is not presented to them at the site."

Media representatives in areas where security restrictions have been imposed will only be allowed to enter with the permission of a representative of the IDF spokesman, or of other commanders accompanied by a representative of the IDF spokesman or whoever is authorized by him.

The instructions also oblige the IDF spokesman to assist the media representatives before an event takes place, or when restrictions are imposed on a certain area or event, and to provide them with updated information about the specifics of the event as soon as possible.

The instructions forbid IDF personnel in the area from "damaging or destroying films or tapes belonging to media representatives." In the case of a serious violation of the instructions by media representatives, "the IDF spokesman or his proxy on the site is entitled to confiscate the tapes or the films, which will be held by the IDF spokesman until the matter has been clarified."

French Cooperation on Trade To Increase

TA131050 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Sep 84 p 2

["Exclusive" report from France by Gid'on Kutz]

[Text] Paris — Yesterday was the first time the new French premier, Laurent Fabius, received an Israeli public figure, Labor Party member Uri Sabag. The premier promised him that "we are now on the eve of an era of increased cooperation with Israel in the field of development, science, and trade."

Sabag conferred with Fabius in the (Matignon) Palace a few hours after requesting a meeting. He told *DAVAR* that Fabius expressed his warm feelings for Israel, as well as his hope that a government led by Peres may rescue Israel from its economic crisis. Sabag has known the young Jewish premier ever since he started to climb up the Socialist Party. Fabius asked for clarification on the situation in Israel and said that a socialist government as such prefers a socialist government in Israel to a national unity government.

Sabag, who heads the Labor Party's department for French affairs, has been fostering friendly relations with the socialist leadership in France. He was under the impression that the socialist leaders do not understand what happens in Israel and how a national unity government will function. Fabius said that if the Labor Party will form the Israeli Government, it will be easier for France to maintain close relations with Israel in all spheres.

Sabag said that the Middle East conflict was not mentioned in his talk with Fabius. He also conferred with number two of the Socialist Party, Jean (Forain), who said that there is truth to the news of a French peace initiative. (Forain) told Sabag that President Mitterrand is making efforts to achieve this purpose, but Sabag refused to release further details.

French Minister Defferre Visiting Israel

TA140918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Last night French Interior and Decentralization Minister Gaston Defferre, who is also mayor of Marseille, arrived inIsrael. He was welcomed at Ben Gurion Airport by heads of the municipality in Haifa, which is Marseille's twin city. Minister Defferre will stay in Israel for 3 days.

Increase in Egyptian Tourism to Israel Noted

TA140921 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Sep 84 p 3

[Report by Hayim Shapiro]

[Excerpt] Despite the continuing chill in relations between Israel and Egypt, more and more tourists are coming here from the Land of the Nile. According to Tourism Ministry statistics released yesterday, some 2,600 Egyptians visited Israel from January through July, 15 percent more than during the correspondent period last year. The bulk of the Egyptian visitors, 1,749, came by land, 743 arrived by air, and 42 by sea.

August Cost-of-living Index Hits Record High

TA141144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Greeting the new finance minister is today's announcement of the August cost-of-living figure. The index rose by 16.5 percent in August; that is a record for any August. Prices of all categories that make up the consumer price index rose sharply last month. The 16.5-percent figure will mean that workers will be given a special cost-of-living payment in the October salary of about 11 percent.

ALGERIA

Khamene'i Receives SDAR, Algerian Leaders

LD111534 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Algiers, Sep 11, IRNA — President of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic Mohamed Abdelaziz met and conferred with President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic here Monday afternoon. During the meeting, the SDAR president noted that the Islamic revolution had been able to revive the spirit of activity and faith in Islam.

President Khamene'i also said that revolutionary forces in the region should be further united to achieve victory. He added that it was through the same unity and solidarity that the most powerful fortress and base of the United States in the region was destroyed.

Meanwhile, head of the Secretariat of Algeria's National Liberation Front Mohamed Cerif Messaadia met and conferred with President Khamene'i. During the meeting the two sides exchanged views on the annihilation of the signs of Western imperialist culture and ways to fight against cultural and ethnical aggression.

In another development, Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Ibrahimi held talks with the president and the two sides stressed further expansion of friendly relations between the two countries.

LIBYA

Turkish Labor Minister Begins Contacts in Tripoli

TA131253 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Labor and Social Security Minister Mustafa Kalemi, who is on an official visit to Libya, has begun his contacts in Tripoli, the Libyan capital. In the morning, Kalemi met with Libyan Public Service Minister 'Abdallah Muhammad al-Mabruk for talks. Problems faced by Turkish workers employed in Libya and the envisaged solutions were discussed during the talks.

Kalemi next met with Libyan Social Security Minister Ibrahim al-Faqih Hasan. Social security problems existing between the two countries as well as the transfer to Turkey of Turkish workers' security premiums were discussed during the talks in which technical delegations also participated. It has been announced that agreement was reached on all topics. The delegations are continuing to work on the agreement which is expected to be signed in the afternoon.

Social Security Agreement Signed

TA132015 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Tripoli on the social security rights of Turkish workers employed in Libya. The agreement which was signed by Turkish Labor and Social Security Minister Mustafa Kalemi and Libyan Social Security Minister Ibrahim al-Faqih Hasan makes it easier for Turkish workers to send to Turkey their social security premiums. The new social security agreement, which replaces the one signed in 1976, also provides for the transfer to Turkey of death and accident compensation.

Kalemi will meet Turkish businessmen working in Libya this evening. Tomorrow, he will visit factories outside Tripoli and meet representatives of Turkish workers. He will return to Turkey on Sunday.

Spanish Security Arrests 2 'Amal Members for Attack

LD131816 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1739 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Sep (JANA) — Brother Muhammad 'Adsa Ahmad from the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Madrid was the target of a treacherous assassination attempt by terrorist elements belonging to the Shi'ite 'Amal Movement. Someone fired on him with a pistol yesterday as he was driving his car near the headquarters of the People's Bureau in Madrid, which resulted in his suffering light wounds in both his arms. He was taken to hospital, and there is no cause for concern for this health.

The Spanish security forces have arrested two of the terrorist elements of 'Amal for their involvement in the criminal terrorist operation. The first is called Mustafa 'Ali Khalil, in whose possession an Italian-made pistol was found immediately following his arrest. The second is called Muhammad Khayr 'Abbas. Both were carrying Lebanese travel documents.

'Hostility' Toward Union With Morocco Condemned

LD131759 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Brother Mohammed Boucetta, the secretary general of the Istiqlal Party in Morocco, has reaffirmed that the treaty of federation between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco has paved the way for the defense of Islam and the Arab nation. In a statement to the Italian news agency ANSA published by the Moroccan *AL-'ALAM* yesterday, he stressed the Oujda treaty has paved the way for unity among the Arab Maghreb countries as a step leading to the realization of a comprehensive Arab unity.

It should be recalled that the introduction of the treaty of federation between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco concentrates on emphasizing the aim behind the treaty and the basis of the latter by stressing two important points. The first point is the mobilization of efforts to resist aggression, to establish justice, to safeguard the interests of Arabs and Muslims, and to defend their right to dignity and existence. The second is the laying of the foundation for the unity of the Arab Maghreb as an historic step for the realization of a comprehensive Arab unity. These two points, not only make the treaty quite clear, but also raise it to the level of the aspirations of the masses of the Arab nation not only in the Jamahiriyah and Morocco alone but in all countries of the Arab homeland because all are in agreement that the absence of Arab unity and the continuation of dragging the dignity of the Arabs in the mire of the Zionist-imperialist occupation and domination has become a pan-Arab concern that cannot be eliminated except by eliminating division and its causes, waging a liberation war, and by facing up to the challenge of annihilation at the hand of the enemy who is lying in wait. The Arab-African federation established by the treaty of Oujda and which came into being on the first of September has come following the approval of the fraternal Moroccan people in a referendum and, after its debate, by the masses of the basic popular conference, both of which reflect the true popular will to for this federation.

We would not be boasting to point out that the Jamahiriyah undertakes this great pan-Arab role. The depth of belonging to the Arab nation, the Jamahiriyah's feeling for the problems facing the sons of the Arab nation, and the Jamahiriyah's realization that the dangers threaten it too as long as it is part of the Arab homeland make it inevitable that the Jamahiriyah should avoid the philosophy of burying its head in the sand. At a time when we are proud of and admire this glorious role and the fact that there are still some people among the Arabs who are (?tackling the issue with logic), we cannot but be surprised at the stances of some Arab regimes which claim to be progressive while openly expressing unjustifiable hostility to an issue such as the Arab-African federation, despite this federation's clearly having unionist aims in the interest of the entire Arab nation.

Many observers have felt a tone which is full of hostility and doubt that is being transmitted by the information media of some of these regimes when they deal with what has been agreed upon in the interest of the two Arab Moroccan and Libyan peoples and the interest of the Arab Maghreb and the entire Arab nation in the form of the Oujda treaty. These information media went so far as describing this achievement in various ways without knowing its essence and aim, or deliberately ignoring its true objective — an action that can be regarded as a flagrant violation of the profession's ethics or perhaps as a deliberate attempt to avoid the consequences of blessing it and propagating it while clothing themselves in the garb of progressiveness.

What makes the situation more astonishing is that some of these regimes have firm relations and constant contacts with the Egyptian regime, which recognizes the Zionist enemy — the source of the direct danger to the Arab nation. A matter which does not bear interpretation is being questioned by the masses of the Arab nation, who have come to believe that there is no way for the liberation of the land and the safeguarding of honour except by directly confronting and waging war against the enemy — a matter which can be realized effectively in the light of the gathering Arab potentials and capabilities for the realization of comprehensive unity.

We do not know if the call for the demarcation of the border will lead to the aspired unity. The fact remains that the borders between the countries of the Arab homeland were created by the colonialist era to perpetuate its division in a manner which realized the interests of the then colonial states. This can be understood in the light of the nature of the colonialist way of thinking which strives for the creation of situations suitable for the colonialists. Fathoming the aims of this matter now, however, is difficult, particularly when the call is voiced by regimes which say that they are progressive who have become immune to the colonialist ideas as a result of their past. Can the calls for cooperation and good-neighborliness mean the realization of Arab unity? No doubt, the glamour of these two expressions has sufficient magnetism to attract people's sentiments and to make those people think about them with the aim of realizing mutual benefit.

What kind of people, however, are concerned by such an issue? Cooperation, good-neighborliness, and other values are embodied in the life of Arab society and are shown a great deal in the daily behavior of individuals. For these to become political appeals, however, means that the appeals are made to implement this cooperation and good-neighborliness at the level of states and not within a single nation living in one homeland or in other words, to perpetuate the existing division of the Arab homeland by dividing Arab values and making them political slogans serving a purely political aim.

MOROCCO

Guinean Foreign Minister Ends Visit

LD131717 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 13 Sep (MAP) — Guinean Foreign Minister Facine Toure and the accompanying delegation left Casablanca today after a visit of several days to Morocco. The Guinean official explained in a statement to MAP before his departure that he took the opportunity of his presence in Morocco to discuss with Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani ways of consolidating the existing cooperation between the two countries within the framework of the Moroccan-Guinean Economic Cooperation Agency.

Replying to question concerning the African Arab Union recently approved by the Moroccan and Libyan peoples, the Guinean foreign minister affirmed that the agreement on union is a good initiative. He added that every sovereign country is free to adopt any resolution it wishes. He said: "As Africans, we appreciate this agreement, because the weakness of African countries is primarily due to their division, and also economic development requires the solidarity of all efforts."

LE MATIN: Libya Now Recognizes Sahara Provinces

PM120915 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "Moroccan-Libyan Treaty of Union and the Saharan Provinces"]

[Text] The treaty of union concluded by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah places certain mutual obligations and commitments on the signatories, like any treaty. The contracting parties undertake to observe its letter and spirit and to conform to its substance. This is a rule common to all treaties of whatever kind, especially when it is a treaty of union whose provisions are more binding inasmuch as two countries are uniting their future through this document. Therefore it is obvious that the obligations of the treaty are imperative and that the two sides are bound and committed by them.

The second point to be stressed is that the treaty joining the two states, namely the Kingdom of Morocco and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, applies to the entities represented, in other words the whole territory of each state within its own borders.

To be even clearer, obviously by signing the state treaty President al-Qadhdhafi has made a commitment to the Kingdom of Morocco within its present borders, including the Saharan provinces. In so doing he is acknowledging Moroccan sovereignty over all portions of its national territory and undertaking to provide no assistance in any form to anyone challenging its territorial integrity.

This much is obvious, but it is worth stating. The signing of the treaty is tantamount to de jure recognition of Morocco's territorial integrity and of its sovereignty over the Saharan provinces.

It is worth stressing in this connection that the inhabitants of these provinces will be taking part, like all other Moroccans, in the 31 August referendum. If the people of the Sahara are being called upon to express their opinion on the treaty of union, it is because it unquestionably applies to those territories. Moreover, is the fact that these people will be taking part in the referendum not an additional proof that they are Moroccans?

Last, it must be stressed that at the same time the Libyans too are being called on to vote and to commit themselves alongside the Kingdom of Morocco as it is.

LE MATIN on Implications of Union Treaty

PM120921 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 1 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "The Reasons for Our Adhesion"]

[Text] As we have already pointed out, August was full of events and anniversaries, but it has been enriched by an event of capital importance — the Moroccan people's adoption Friday, 31 August, of the Moroccan-Libyan Treaty of Union.

We have already explained the reasons for this union and put forward historical, linguistic, cultural, religious, and human arguments, as well as specific and positive political and legal arguments. It is a genuine union, not a merger which could lead only to confusion. Indeed, it respects the entity of each people, the individuality of each state, and the identity of each nation.

This kind of union is of an original and specific nature because it provides for flexible and viable institutions and establishes close cooperation in a number of political, economic, and cultural fields, cooperation on the diplomatic plane, and an alliance on the military plane. But this union is also innocent and honest because it is not directed against anybody; it is fundamentally peaceful and open to all Arab and African states; it is modest, being above all realistic. In a word, it is not an organic but a functional union. For all these reasons, our union can only succeed. Indeed such unions can only emerge when they stem from the grass roots, from the people's will, and particularly when they are the result of a shared will at the grass roots and at the top. This is indeed the case with the Moroccan-Libyan union, desired by both heads of state and — as Friday's vote will show — by national opinion and by the people's forces as a whole. This is what distinguishes this union from all other similar operations hitherto attempted.

We have thus ensured every chance of success. But what must also be stressed is that this is not a goal but a stage and a link in the building of the united Greater Arab Maghreb that can only be built in stages, both in time and in space. Indeed this Greater Maghreb is a vital necessity for all states of the region; it is an inevitability. This union of the Maghreb is essential from the political viewpoint, because if the Maghreb wants to perform a positive rather than a passive role in the 21st century, in 16 years' time, if it wants to be a subject rather than an object of history, if it wants to occupy a place consistent with the importance it has enjoyed for centuries, this can only happen within the union. Otherwise, dependent on other nations, it will be merely a marginal entity in a rapidly evolving world.

Indeed in 16 years' time the Maghreb will have 100 million inhabitants and 25 years later, in 41 years' time, 150 million. These figures underline how necessary cooperation, understanding, and unity are, particularly in the economic field. For the united Maghreb has considerable potential... It is the only Arab and African agricultural group; it possesses very major mineral and energy resources and considerable fish stocks, but its greatest asset is its human potential. This why the Maghreb cannot be a myth but must assert itself in the future as a living reality. These are all the reasons for our adhesion to the Oujda treaty.

But on the strictly national level we have our own reasons for adhering to this union. Through this treaty President al-Qadhdhafi has espoused Morocco's cause and abandoned the mercenaries. His signature alongside that of His Majesty Hassan II at the foot of the Oujda treaty is a de jure recognition of Morocco as it is, that is, within its borders, from Tangiers to Lagouira. Furthermore, by adopting the treaty, the Libyan people too acknowledge that our Saharan provinces are Moroccan just like the other provinces. Last, not only does the Oujda Treaty apply to the whole of Moroccan territory, but it establishes in article 12 an alliance between the two countries which either side is now entitled to invoke in the event of an aggression. This is why the Moroccan people happily and joyfully, overwhelmingly and unanimously adopt the Moroccan-Libyan and Arab-African Treaty of Union.

Party Leaders Air, Defend Platforms

Part I

LD131632 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2001 GMT 10 Sep 84

[First of three programs of talks by leaders of political parties, with Mahjoubi Aherdan, representing the Popular Movement; Maati Bouabid, representing the Constitutional Union; and Mohamed Ben Said, representing the Popular Democratic Labor Organization — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Bouabid: First, I must remind you of some of our convictions. First, we believe that there are some sacred issues which are not open for discussion — adherence to Islam, Arabism, constitutional monarchy, our territorial integrity, and the democratic system. Second, we are supporters of freedoms and emancipation. The defense of such freedoms is the guide for all our concepts in all spheres.

Therefore, after these observations, what are our attitudes in the political, economic, and social fields? In the political field I would like to state that the society we want is one in which law prevails and the state is a lawful state — in other words, that respect for law by those in authority and those who are governed is a sacred matter. We will work for the defense of the principles of democracy, which is the only guarantor for these freedoms and the dignity of man. We will work for the consolidation of this democracy, which we want to be dynamic and always improving in every stage.

In the field of foreign policy, we will be motivated by the principles of a state which calls for peace and defends its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and entity.

I shall now move to the economic sphere and say that it is inevitable that we should distinguish between the crisis and difficulty in the current economic and financial situation, which has external and internal causes, and permanent economic policy as we envisage it. As for current circumstantial difficulties in our country, their solution will naturally involve external forces, but it is inevitable that bold measures will have to be taken, such as limiting the state's expenditure and consumption and following a true policy of austerity, which demands great sacrifices, but sacrifices by all. The economic policy we envisage depends on exploitation of all the country's wealth — agricultural, mineral, sea, industrial, and so forth. We regard this as the most important point. We consider that among the activating factors for every economy is the encouragement of individual initiative and the private sector. The important thing is that all should understand that the state's role in the economic sphere is that of a guide, without a heavy administration, and not a competitor to the private sector. Therefore we believe that the reclaimed land must be distributed among the producing farmers.

In the social sectors such as education, health, culture, youth, employment, and information, our policy will be constructed on a program leading to more activities and useful returns. I promise that this policy will be totally remote from demagogy.

Ben Said: Brother compatriots, we have felt during the current legislative election campaign and through our contacts with the majority of the Moroccan people — men and women, young and old — a kind of desperation, caution, and lack of confidence. The majority of you are asking yourselves: Will these elections be better than the previous ones? Will they be truly representative of the cares and aspirations of the people?

Such questions are legitimate because the bad economic and living conditions have made the toiling citizens fully preoccupied with gaining a living and have led them to bitterly question the usefulness of parliaments and elections which have not helped them to solve their problems or to improve their conditions. This is because the experiments of all previously elected establishments have failed, have not succeeded in expressing the preoccupations of the masses, because the artificial majorities in those elected establishments had nothing in common with the aspirations and problms of the people.

If all this is true, we, brother compatriots, are not of the view that nonparticipation in the election and the loss of hope are the best method for dealing with these situations and rectifying our democratic experiment. The attitude of indifference facilitates the task of those who want to deceive and exploit; it gives them a free hand. Therefore, we believe that the correct attitude is a wide and fully aware participation — participation supporting the forces of change, expressing your preoccupations and aspirations; participation which will bar the way for anyone who may be deluded into toying with your votes and will.

Brother compatriots, the legislative elections are taking place, as you know, in economic and social circumstances characterized by a general crisis. You know well the depth and severity of this crisis because you are the ones being burned by its flames in your livelihood, children's education, housing, health, and the health of your children. Our program is open for all the sincere patriotic and democratic forces. It is ultimately a program for dialogue and construction, a program for comprehensive general national mobilization for the sake of deliverance and reform.

Brother compatriots, we would like to reaffirm that for the sake of national dialogue, which we call for, and for the sake of the national charter, whose necessity we stress, we adhere only to the four following principles, which we regard as the basis of a program of true national deliverance.

First, the defense of our regained territories, the completion of the liberation of Ceuta and Melilla and the Canary Islands, and the strengthening of the nationalist enlisting in the unionist march of the Arab Maghreb, which began with the Arab-African Federation; second, the changing of the existing economic choices in the direction of consolidating our economic independence and meeting our internal requirements; third, responding to the people's demands for employment, education, housing, and health, and dignified living, and to give priority to such demands in the field of economic policy; fourth, building the democratic establishments on the basis of honesty and the respect of the views of others and the protection of the citizens' dignity in accordance with the rights guaranteed by the country's Constitution.

These are the principled bases which in fact cannot be implemented except through your support for the forces of change and reform, at the forefront of which is the Popular Democratic Labor Organization.

Brother compatriots, despite the crisis and the problems being faced by our dear country, our country has realized victories, whose effect on our near and distant future cannot be ignored. At the forefront of these victories is our regaining of our Sahara regions, thanks to the wise initiatives of his majesty, the triumphs of the Royal Armed Forces, and the support of the Moroccan people who stood as one man confronting all sacrifices and external manuevers. The other victory is the unionist initiative by his majesty the king and President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in establishing the Arab-African federation and the support given by the two peoples for this agreement which, we truly believe, will have a historic and positive effect on all the countries of the Arab Maghreb and on our pan-Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian question.

As a consolidation of these great victories, we were pleased with the royal pardon given to a group of young strugglers — some of whom were our strugglers. Our hope is strong that this will be expanded to all without exception. The Moroccan people and many families are awaiting such a day and such a decision, which will truly be the beginning of a new era in which confidence and assurance will be restored to the citizens.

Part II

LD131542 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Second of three programs of talks by leaders of political parties, with Ali Yata, representing the Party of Progress and Socialism, PPS; Ahmed Osman, representing the National Assembly of Independents, RNI; and Mohamed Arsalane el Jadidi, minister of labor and national training, representing the Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement, MPCD — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Announcer: We present to you the address of Ali Yata on behalf of the PPS:

Yata: Citizens, you are constitutionally required to participate in the legislative elections which his majesty decided should take place this 17 September. There is no doubt that everyone of you is wondering which party to choose and which candidate to vote for. My advice to you is to go on Friday [14 September] to the ballot boxes, because the parliament is an institution which represents you, and through which you can fulfill a number of goals, which are your goals.

The PPS offers a new policy, demands a new policy, demands a radical change. In this concern it suggests the democratic alternative, the alternative which contains a (?guaranteed) program for (?the economy) — a seriously planned program, a program which can be applied immediately, a program which can rescue the economic and social situation in Morocco.

Ladies and gentlemen, the alternative we offer you is one which basically is aimed at developing the productive power. It relies basically on our abilities, resources, and wealth. Our program is aimed at implementing structural reformations; such as agrarian reform, nationalizations, and a (?food) reform. The program relies on the public sector with help from the private sector.

Osman: We have to admit that the economic and social crises have not yet been faced up to effectively and seriously. The RNI wants to confront the future with optimism and with a strong determination to bring about corrections and reformation from the standpoint of responsibility and reality. Here we will restrict ourselves to mentioning some of the steps for guaranteeing [words indistinct]:

1. Combatting unemployment through issuing national bonds and encouraging investments, especially by the small and medium organizations; simplifying administrative procedures, and making it easier for investors by appointing a single person who will represent all the concerned departments.

2. Adjusting the state budget and adopting a real austerity policy, and combatting excesses and luxuries.

3. Drawing a national plan based for villages and towns which is aimed at raising the productive power of the country and improving the citizens' living standards, at fair distribution of the national income, at closing the gap between rich and poor, and at complete mobilization of the creative powers of the individuals in the society [words indistinct].

4. (?Identifying) the state debts.

5. [Words indistinct]; increasing the buying power of the citizen, in our opinion, is a positive factor in revitalizing the national economy.

6. Reviewing the tax reform — taxes should be compatible with a citizen's income and ability, a direct incentive for investment, and a means for a fair distribution of the national income.

7. Complete mobilization of the citizens and participation of all sectors and strata of society in the general national effort; [words indistinct] adopting an information policy (?suitable) for the society, and implementing campaigns for informing the citizens.

8. Having a program for developing the village, and for agriculture and food security.

9. Taking care of the youth, training them, and giving them employment so that they do not become desperate and subservient — the youth should be guided within a national framework and within agricultural and industrial units, which should be managed by the youths who are already competent and educated in various fields. A bank should be established for developing the ideas of the experts, and for giving loans for the researchers and the inventive youth. We must also stress the need for vocational training within a comprehensive structure of education, which we have called for, for a long time. Here we should also mention the necessity of a fair distribution of grants for the students according to the real income of the family and the establishment of a bank which gives low interest loans for the students.

10. Taking care of the family of [words indistinct].

11. Defending the rights of our workers abroad, combatting the new racialism which they face, and finding the means to integrate them into the national economic activity.

12. Reforming the administration, and cleansing it of bribes, favoritism, and bureaucracy.

13. Combatting smuggling.

14. Maghrebization — the national economy should be based on the national powers and on the Moroccan abilities and resources, by which we mean consuming what is purely Moroccan, consumption within our resources, and consuming only what is

necessary; we also mean using the national cadres and their abilities.

Announcer: After the address by Ahmed Osman on behalf of the RNI, the following address is by Mohamed Arsalane el Jadidi on behalf of the MPCD.

El Jadidi: Ladies and gentlemen, the program of the MPCD stems from the reality of Morocco. We are not offering the citizens bright slogans and fictitious ones, we are not offering the citizens foreign ideas. The program of the MPCD is characterized by being [words indistinct]. The aim of the program is the citizens' rights and the problems from which the citizens are suffering. The program of the MPCD revolves around a basic concept. This concept is balance. The official sign of the MPCD is the scales [words indistinct]. The two hands of the scales are not biased for the right against the left or for the left against the right. The MPCD seeks a balance.

Part III

LD131556 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Last of three programs of talks by leaders of political parties, with first speaker, representing the Socialist Union of Popular Forces, USFP, unidentifiable due to indistinct passage; Ali Yata, representing the Party of Progress and Socialism, PPS; and Ahmed Osman, representing the National Assembly of Independents, RNI — live or recorded]

[Excerpts][Identification of speaker indistinct]: [Passage indistinct] the Socialist Union of Popular Forces [USFP] . Our program wants responsibility and realism and wants to come out of the suffocating crisis, the crisis which no one can deny. Therefore, we presented some candidates to you, citizens. We want you all to make a realistic choice, a responsible choice, a patriotic choice. We want you to say what you have decided to express — the demands and feelings and the direction.

The crisis is strong and the way out of it, emancipation, can be accomplished if we are all on the road of righteousness, loyalty, and sincerity. Therefore, there is no alternative for us. But we in the USFP do not say that we can create miracles. Miracles come, brothers and sisters, from you and from all of us. Our dear Morocco is capable of creating miracles and has indeed done so in many cases. We are now facing new choices and drastic change and salvation — I say and repeat salvation. We must all constitute one closed rank, like one nation which wants indeed to rectify democracy and lay down the foundations for democracy. We have little time, and it is impossible to talk about alternative solutions. You have listened to us and read some of what we have written in our newspapers about alternative ways, but we all depend on your votes, your choice, and your strength to choose the most worthy with your votes. No right is ever lost if there is someone demanding it.

Announcer: And here is Dr Abdelkarim Khatib, secretary general of the Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement.

Khatib: In the Name of God and thanks be to God and prayers be on the messenger of God, his family and companions, brothers, peace be upon you and God's mercy. I want to start this talk with what are called Morocco's problems. Indeed, Morocco, like many developing countries, has problems, but it has basic problems and secondary problems. Morocco's basic problem is the search for its personality, its identity card. Morocco, as you know, is situated at the meeting point of two seas and is like a bridge between two continents, Africa and Europe. It is also like a bridge between Africa and the Arab states. Morocco has always played a pioneering role and has always been a source for the radiation of civilization. The Moroccan civilization stems from Islamic teachings and values. The roots of the problems facing Morocco now, which were created by neighboring and non-neighboring states, stem from the search for the recovery of this identity. Morocco is now facing a plot hatched by its opponents, but our master, may God grant him victory, who is the loyal guardian of Moroccan sovereignty and the recovery of this identity, plays a pioneering role whether in Africa, Arab countries, or Islamic states. And all that his majesty, may God grant him victory, does, whether at the Islamic conferences or at the head of the Jerusalem Committee or at the OAU, or this union which he initiated and established between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Libyan Jamahiriyah stems from this premise. We are confident that this struggle which our master, may God grant him victory, has led will be crowned with Morocco becoming as it was a platform for the radiation of civilization. Therefore, we must all unite around his majesty and follow him to recover this identity and once gain play the historic role which Morocco has played over the centuries.

Indeed there are secondary problems. Like all states we have problems. We have social problems, economic problems, financial problems, educational problems. But if we take these problems in relation to the basic problem, the search for identity, tomorrow we shall overcome them and find solutions to them, because the more we are united, and God is with group effort, we shall find solutions.

Brothers, vote for the candidates of the Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement and assist them because their number is little, as I have told you, and they rely on God, on the faith, and their personal capabilities. Assist them and give them your trust and you will not regret it because tomorrow they will remain loyal to you, loyal to their principles, loyal to their country, loyal to their king and their religion, and may God's peace and mercy be upon you.

Announcer: Now we present the statement by M'Hamed Boucetta secretary general of the Istiqlal Party

Boucetta: Perhaps I do not need to introduce the Istiqlal Party. Citizens have known it for a long time, with its men, their actions, and their loyalty and devotion to serving the homeland, the throne, and the people. We believe and we want to confirm on the occasion these elections that the two basic elements for the unity of the nation rest in the Islamic faith and in constitutional monarchy, as the king is the symbol of unity and sovereignty and preserver of the country's territory and that such a regime in relation to Morocco leads it to welfare and peace in defense of the Islamic faith without distortion, misleading, deviation, or exploitation. Constitutional monarchy means that alongside the king there are constitutional institutions to represent the people and involve it in making the basic choices — in relation to local and regional elections involve it in the local and regional affairs and at the national level to watch over the executive apparatus.

Perhaps there is not enough time to explain the program of the Istiqlal Party in a few minutes. What I want to stress is that before all we defend the Islamic faith, as I have said, to maintain its purity without any distortion, deviation, or exploitation. Then we rally around his majesty, may God grant him victory, to defend the land, territorial integrity, and what has been recovered from our country, and to do what is necessary to recover the part which is still usurped. We work for the edification of an Arab Maghreb because we believe in the unity of the Arab Maghreb and because we see in the noble initiative of his majesty, the Arab-African agreement, a good example which makes us optimistic that the Maghreb will follow this example. We want to contain the economic crisis through which we are living, the necessary development by granting the farmers work and means of work to raise production and secure food. We want to create employment and housing, develop the desert, create employment for youth which constitutes huge energies. In the educational field we want to raise the level of literacy and create a place for every Moroccan youth who wants to study vocational or theoretical studies.

SUDAN

Foreign Ministry Postpones Red Sea Conference

JN131616 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Sep (SUNA) — The Foreign Ministry announced the postponement of the conference of the Red Sea littoral states' foreign ministers today. The conference was scheduled to convene on 16 September. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry has said that the conference has been postponed in response to some participating states who wanted to prepare for a more effective participation in the conference.

The Foreign Ministry's statement pointed out that due to its concern for keeping the Red Sea removed from international conflicts because of its importance as a waterway vital to all the world's states, the Sudanese Government extended an invitation to attend a Red Sea conference to the kings and presidents of the following countries: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Djibouti, the YAR, the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia, and the Somali Democratic Republic.

The statement stressed that all the states invited to attend the conference had welcomed the invitation and stressed the need for holding such a meeting. The following is the text of the Foreign Ministry's statement:

A statement from the Foreign Ministry on the conference of the Red Sea littoral states' foreign ministers: The Democratic Republic of Sudan, which has always stressed the need for a joint action among states regarding the protection of international peace and security, has maintained a close watch on the developments in the Red Sea region.

In confirmation of this close watch, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's invitation to hold a conference for the Red Sea littoral states' foreign ministers on the 16th of September 1984, has come as a continuation of the efforts that Sudan had started during the Ta'izz conference in 1977 when it called for making the Red Sea a peace zone.

In light of the Red Sea's importance as a vital waterway, the Democratic Republic of Sudan has made this call. The Red Sea's strategic importance is not only restricted to its countries, but also concerns all the other countries because it represents the strategic depth of and a natural extention to the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. Due to its concern for keeping the region removed from international conflicts and its belief that the Red Sea countries are responsible for protecting its security and safety, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan extended an invitation to the kings and heads of state of the Kingdom of Saudia Arabia, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Djibouti, the YAR, the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia, the Somali Democratic Republic, and the PDRY to hold a meeting in Khartoum on the foreign ministers' level. All these countries have welcomed the invitation and stressed the need to hold such a meeting. They also stressed their initial agreement on holding that meeting.

Despite the fact that most of these countries agreed on the proposed date, some of them asked for a postponement of the meeting so they could prepare themselves and participate in the meeting more effectively. Due to its interest in collective participation in the conference and in achieving the conference's objectives, an agreement was reached following consultations with all the invited countries to postpone the conference. The Democratic Republic of Sudan will coordinate efforts with these countries in order to set a new date.

Finally, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan expresses its thanks and gratitude to the Red Sea countries for their quick response and their concern about joint action to keep the Red Sea a zone of peace.

Help ye one another in righteousness and piety, but help ye not one another in sin and rancour. [Koranic verse].

Vice President Advises Against Islamic Law

LD131527 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1353 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Sep (KUNA) — Sudanese Vice President Joseph Lagu said in an interview published here today that the application of Islamic law in the Sudan "does not help in uniting the Sudan." He added in an interview with Kuwait's *AN-NAHDAH*: "There are strikes and problems in the Sudan, and there is also a kind of a state of emergency in some places in the south of the Sudan."

He said that the current events in the Sudanese south "are still under control, and could be controlled." He said: "The Sudan will become another Lebanon, and will see a civil war, and this war will not be just between the northerners and the southerners but will also take place among the northerners."

He expressed the belief "that the period of the war will be long, that the unity of the Sudan is threatened, and that as an entity it is under a threat of vanishing so that it will be divided between all the countries which surround it from the south and the west."

He said: "I advise president Numayri to stop the application of the Islamic law, and I warn against the results which might occur due to the application of this law."

DJIBOUTI

ADN: Honecker Makes Stop-Over Visit

LD132239 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Djibouti, 13 Sep (ADN) — During a stopover in Djibouti, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was warmly welcomed at the airport this evening by Djibouti Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou. During a friendly talk, the two statesmen exchanged views on issues concerning the securing of peace in the world. Both men agreed that everything must be done to avert the danger of nuclear war and to relax the international situation. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. Speaking about bilateral relations, both sides expressed their readiness to examine possibilities for developing cooperation to mutual advantage.

ETHIOPIA

Reportage of Revolution Anniversary Parade

EA131300 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0814 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Unidentified announcer's report on the military parade held in revolution square in Addis Ababa marking the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution — live, in English]

[Excerpts] Slogans we heard earlier included: The Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] is the outcome of the sacrifices paid by genuine revolutionaries, and We shall establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia under the leadership of the WPE, also Forward with the revolutionary leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

We are now approaching the military parade composed of the various units — the ground forces unit; the Air Force; Navy; militia; airborne units and the Women's Corps. The units are standing at attention in front of the tribune, dressed in colorful uniforms. Standing in front are members of the various forces of the revolutionary Army, carrying the national flag, the emblem of the WPE, as well the emblem of the Ethiopian Army units. And behind [words indistinct] the military band from the Armed Forces units, the Central Command (?Squadron) and the Navy playing marches and revolutionary songs.

In our program today, what follows is the military parade, approximately 3 km long. The following units will be participating: units from the ground forces, the Air Force and the Navy, carrying flags and emblems; officers from the three branches of the Armed Forces; cadet officers from the three Armed Forces; the people's militia; the Eastern 1st Revolutionary Army; the Southern Sector Command Revolutionary Army; the Northern 2d Revolutionary Party; the Northwestern Sector Command Revolutionary Army; revolutionary Ethiopia's Air Force; revolutionary Ethiopia's Navy; revolutionary Ethiopia's airborne unit.

The military parade also consists of the Engineering Corps and the modern rocket artillery unit and the air defense unit.

As the military parade approaches the square we can see emblems presented by the students who are doing the visual displays. These visual displays are very difficult to describe on radio — you would have to be here or to be watching television to appreciate them. There are 10,000 students, side by side in a sloped area of the square with placards of different colors, and upon certain commands they colorfully change the colors of the placards to form images and pictures of various magnitude. And this is what we have been trying, with great difficulty, to describe to you this morning. One display they have been showing is written in Amharic, Revolutionary Motherland (?Forces), and another, The forces of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. Currently they have been displaying slogan: Victory is the result of sacrifice.

Leading the parade are units from the three forces in colorful uniforms, wearing steel helmets. They are carrying the national flag and different emblems. In the first column we see the Ethiopian national flag and the emblem of the Workers Party. In the second is the defense emblem. In the third, the emblem of the three forces. And in the fourth column are the emblems of the various sector commands. The parade members, flanked by flags and emblems, are passing by and saluting the tribune. Comrade Mengistu and the guest of honor [as heard] are returning the salute, while the spectators are responding.

Approaching the tribune at this moment are units of officers from the ground forces, the Air Force, and the Navy. The officers are dressed in class A uniforms and carrying swords in their right hands. The sword symbolizes justice and equality and the determination of the officers of revolutionary Ethiopias' Armed Forces to defend socialism and deal the enemy a decisive blow at any time. The officers of the Armed Forces are passing by, saluting the tribune. The slogan: We shall rally behind the leadership of our revolutionary leader, symbolizing the pledge of the officers to rally behind the leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, was shown earlier by the young students' displays [word indistinct].

Cadet officers of the ground forces, the Air Force, and Navy are passing by the square at this time. The cadet officers of the ground forces are in their A uniforms, wearing green berets, while those of the Air Force and the Navy are also in their A uniforms, but wearing side caps. The slogan prepared and displayed across the revolution square is one that indicates the readiness of the people to safeguard the revolution.

As the parade of cadet officers moves by we read in the background the slogan, "We stand by to guard revolutionary Ethiopia."

Units of the people's militia in camouflage uniforms have just passed by the square and it is to be recalled that at a time when Ethiopia was encircled and invaded by our enemies, the people's militia, in response to the call of the motherland, was seen off to the warfront from this same square in June 1977. Next are eight members of the revolutionary Army, carrying the emblem of the ground forces.

As we said earlier, eight members of the revolutionary Army have passed the main part of the tribune carrying the emblem of the ground forces and other parade members are marching past and saluting the tribune. The youth team is showing the emblem of the ground forces and the slogan: We shall pay all sacrifices to safeguard our unity and territorial integrity. The slogan reflects the duty and responsibility of the ground forces and the forces' determination to live up to it.

Passing by the tribune at the moment are units of different sector commands of the Ground Forces. Next are members of the Eastern 1st Revolutionary Army, attired in green khaki uniforms and wearing steel helmets. The youth team in front of the tribune is showing the emblem of the Eastern 1st Revolutionary Army, a lion.

This Eastern 1st Revolutionary Army fought valiantly and decisively against expansionists, the reactionary Somali Army and against imperialist forces. Among its victories have been those at Fedis Jeldesa, Karamara, Jijiga, Degahabur, Warder and Gode and other places and it emerged victorious and revived the spirit of the victory of the battle of Adua.

When we see the parade of the Eastern 1st Revolutionary Army we remember the aggression by Somalia in 1977. Revolutionary Ethiopia found itself at that time a victim of coordinated acts of aggression, encirclements and a system of reactionary alliances. The country was invaded in full force by Somalia, aided by no less than 13 other reactionary states under the direction of world imperialism, which was feverishly trying ensure that the Somali invasion and the counterrevolutionary assault as a whole would achieve their objective. However, the defensive forces of the revolutionary motherland, drawn from the regular Army and militia, were organized and rapidly deployed with exemplary revolutionary fervor and zeal and vanquished the enemy, which had enjoyed great support from external forces, and liberated the broad masses as soon as they were sent to the warfront.

The Eastern 1st Revolutionary Army is followed now by members of the Southern Revolutionary Army. They are in green khaki uniforms and wearing steel helmets. While the troops are passing by, giving salutes to the tribune, the youth are illustrating the emblem of the Southern Revolutionary Army, a buffalo. The Southern Revolutionary Army is renowned for its heroic fight at El Kere Filtu, (Bekol Manya), and other fronts in repulsing the reactionary Somali Army and safeguarding the country's southern frontiers.

As we see the military parade, we are reminded of the oppression and hardships apparent in different forms among members of the armed units before the eruption of our revolution. And this has prevailed over the broad masses. The soldier himself, being of the same class origin as the worker and the peasant, or the oppressed masses in general, had shared equally all difficulties that the broad masses had been exposed to. While the broad masses, under the revolutionary leadership, were striving forward determinedly for further victories, internal and external enemies and international imperialism frantically declared reactionary wars in a desperate attempt to regain lost political and economic privileges. However, the revolutionary Army, members of whom are passing by Revolution Square today, marching forward with the increasing tempo of the revolution, not only gave the necessary leadership to the broad masses but also safeguarded the victories of the revolution by pursuing and uprooting members of the aristrocracy and the gentry who fled to the bushes in utter commotion.

Approaching the main podium of Revolution Square now are units of the Northern 2d Revolutionary Army, with the emblem in front. Their emblem, as shown by the youth team, is the walia, an animal found only in Ethiopia.

The troops are passing by, saluting the tribune, and are receiving the support and the salute of the leaders gathered here. The Northern 2d Revolutionary Army, following in the footsteps of its forefathers, fought valiantly at places like Barentu, Adi Keih, Masawa, Elaberid, Keren, Halhal and Nakfa against (?separate) secessionists and demonstrated to the world that Ethiopia was still a country of heroes and is never to be dismembered.

This army cleared the north of all imperialist mercenaries; created an atmosphere of peace for the broad masses of Eritrea, and now plays an active role in maintaining this peace and participating in development activities. It was in response to the challenge posed by secessionists that this 2d Army was dispatched with a view to asserting the irreversible position of the revolution and to liberate the people of Eritrea Region who had been subjected to various hardships at gunpoint. Furthermore, the deployment of this army anticipated the eradication of all types of suppression and obstacles to peace that had been prevalent in the region from the dawn of European colonialism to the present, and guarantee permanently the peace of the region. Thus, the liberation army, organizing itself in different tasks and supported by the region's broad masses, launched the decisive offensive against the secessionists, and scored, to the dismay and shame of imperialism and reactionaries, several successive victories over the latter in a short spell of time.This is the Northern 2d Revolutionary Army passing in front of the tribune at Revolution Square today.

Approaching the tribune now are units of the Central Sector Command Revolutionary Army. The tiger is the emblem of the Central Sector Command Revolutionary Army, as is being depicted by the visual display on the other side of Revolution Square. This army fought decisively in devastating the counterrevolutionary forces in central Ethiopia. Ever since the outbreak of the Ethiopian revolution, the Central Sector Command Revolutionary Army has fought relentlessly in Shewa, Arsi, Gojam, Welo, and Aseb against secessionist and reactionary forces. This army has become a mighty arm of the revolution by tracking down feudalism and reactionaries and securing peace for the Ethiopian broad masses.

Saluting the tribune and approaching at this time in their impeccable uniforms and wearing their arms are members of the Women's Corps, a unit of the Central Sector Command. Ethiopian women have in the past played a significant role in defending their country's unity by fighting heroically alongside the menfolk. Today too, Ethiopian women have made, and are still making, great contributions both as rear guides and frontline fighters. Their valor and patriotism has won them renown, both at home and abroad.

Next in line, and passing in front of the square at this time are members of the Northwestern Sector Command Revolutionary Army in their A uniforms, carrying their emblem in front. The youth team is now illustrating the emblem of the Northwestern Sector Command, the rhino. This army, although young, has already made its own trade mark of heroism. It has repeatedly dealt an unforgettable blow to those expansionists, reactionaries and mercenaries who have tried to dismember the country. Apart from maintaining peace and security in the area, the Northwestern Sector Command Revolutionary Army has demonstrated its commitment to the revolution and the people by repelling the havoc wrought by the enemy and engaging in reconstruction efforts.

The activities of imperialism against Ethiopia cannot be seen in isolation from its crusade against socialism in different parts of the globe. The arms race, the military encirclements, the interventions in socialist countries and in countries which have chosen the socialist order of development, and the deployment and reinforcements of intervention forces around revolutionary states under the pretext of guaranteeing peace, are today a source of concern for revolutionary Ethiopia as much as they are for all peace-loving peoples of the world. Moreover, the establishment and reinforcement of military bases and the stationing of Rapid Deployment Forces in this area and the adjacent areas are schemes aimed directly against the Ethiopian revolution and other fraternal revolutionary forces in the area. Obviously, these are some of the factors that have made it mandatory for the establishment of national military service and local people's militia forces. Indeed, the main aim of national military service is to reinforce the revolutionary Armed Forces with the participation of each individual in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism in safeguarding the revolution and the territorial integrity of the nation against all enemies.

Approaching the tribune at this moment are units of the renowned Air Force of revolutionary Ethiopia. In the display by the youth team we see the emblem of the Air Force, as well as fighter airplanes, a pilot and missiles. The slogan, "We shall safeguard our airspace vigilantly," depicts the pledge of the Air Force to defend the country's airspace. The revolutionary Ethiopian Air Force is renowned all over Africa and beyond for its skill and bravery. It became even more renowned after it demolished all the reactionary forces that tried to dismember the country. The Air Force proved its mastery in the skies when it demolished the Somali Air Force, which was no match for it earlier in the 1970's.

Dressed in three types of uniforms, we now see members of revolutionary Ethiopia's Navy joining the parade. The emblem of the Navy, a warship, and the slogan: We shall preserve our Red Sea rights with our blood, is being depicted by the youth team. The Ethiopian Navy has, for generations, defended the historic and strategic Red Sea borders from Ras Kasar to Ras Dumera. It has shown significant developments in its warships.

The Ethiopian Navy has for generations defended the historic and strategic Red Sea borders of our country. It has fought alongside the ground forces and the Air Force at various battle fronts in repulsing imperialist and reactionary aggression against the Red Sea and foiling machinations. Today, too, the Ethiopian Navy is paying all the sacrifices to secure and safeguard the Red Sea borders that are the lifeline of Ethiopian lives and the Ethiopian economy.

Members of the revolutionary airborne unit in their battle outfits, wearing red berets, are now approaching the tribune, led by the distinguished comrade, Colonel Tesfaye Habte Mariam, member of the WPE Central Committee and hero of Socialist Ethiopia. A flying tiger is the emblem of the airborne unit.

The airborne unit has played an invaluable role in foiling the attacks of enemy forces. Although small in number and not very well equipped before the revolution, it was responsible for destroying the enemy and emerging triumphant. After the outbreak of the revolution too, it won great fame in the fight against invaders and anti-unity bandits.

The airborne unit is a strong arm of the broad masses that surmounted all natural and enemy-made obstacles. It has foiled all enemy tactics, cut it off from its (?real) force, encircled and demolished it. As members of this unit are marching past, we see the inscription of the slogan: The heroism of our forefathers still exists.

As we see this impressive parade in front of us at Revolution Square, we are reminded that any revolution that is determined to pursue its objectives successfully will have to be vigilant and sufficiently prepared in self-defense, because it is commonplace that imperialism would never hesitate to foment trouble either in a socialist country or in areas of new revolutions. However, the preparations that revolutionary Ethiopia is presently undertaking to increae its defense capability against interventionist forces does not jeopardize its strong commitment to peace. The right policy statement has been made by our revolutionary leader, Comrade Mengistu, which testifies to the constructive role that Ethiopia plays, together with the nonaligned states, in the interest of international and regional peace.

As members of this next unit are marching past we see the inscription of the slogan: The heroism of our forefathers still exists. We would like to remind our viewers and listeners that part of this military parade today, was an air show. However, due to present weather conditions around Addis Ababa, this air show has been unable to continue.

To recapitulate what we have seen up to now in the military parade, we have seen units from the ground forces, the Air Force, and the Navy, carrying flags and emblems. We have also seen officers from the three branches of the Armed Forces; cadet officers from the three forces; the people's militia; the Eastern 1st Revolutionary Army; the Southern Sector Command Revolutionary Army; the Northern 2d Revolutionary Army; the Western Sector Command Revolutionary Army; the Women's Corps; the Northwestern Sector Command Revolutionary Army; revolutionary Ethiopia's Air Force; revolutionary Ethiopia's Navy; and revolutionary Ethiopia's airborne unit. The military parade will also continue with members of the Engineering Corps, modern rocket artillery units and air defense units.

Following is the parade of the motorized and mechanized heavy tanks, artillery, air defense weapons, rockets and missile units.

This parade demonstrates a strong defense force that is well equipped and well organized. Passing now in front of Comrade Mengistu and the guest of honor [as heard] is a unit carrying emblems and flanked by [word indistinct]. At the forefront is the emblem of the ground forces, followed by that of the tank unit, engineering [word indistinct] and the artillery unit.

Passing by the square now, are armored reconnaissance vehicles and known for their speed and maneuverability. Passing next are amphibious armored personnel carriers which can transport troops and ammunition on land and on water. They have both speed and maneuverability as offensive weapons. They are able to encircle the enemy by giving coverage to fighting units.

The emblem of the party is being vividly illustrated by the youth team, symbolizing the loyalty of the defense force to the guiding principles of the party.

Now approaching the main stand of Revolution Square are an impressive array of more military vehicles. Armored combat vehicle units are coming up next. These also are used to transport infantry units, and could be fired from a [word indistinct] while still moving. Since they have mounted artillery, machine guns, antitank guided missiles, they can easily destroy enemy concentrations and hideouts, besides other targets. These vehicles have proven their worth during military campaigns on strategic and difficult cross-country terrain.

The youth display units on the other side of the square have displayed a slogan saying they will pay all sacrifices for the completion and success of the mission of the WPE. We now see the antiaircraft artillery unit approaching the tribune. This is the part of the infantry (?that) helps to cover the fighting army from enemy air attacks. With the help of its radar and sophisticated electronic equipment, it attacks air targets with precision.

Heavy tank units are now passing in front of the main tribune of the square. We can see (?two thirds) of the modern tank units renowned for their swift movements, and powerful shots. These [word indistinct] tanks can, along with the infantry, wipe out enemy concentrations, hideouts and other targets. They have repeatedly proved invaluable in their offensive capacity, particularly on unfavorable terrain.

On the other side of the square, where the youth team of 10,000 students are performing the visual shows, the defense emblem — missiles, combat aircraft — and the emblems of the three branches of the revolutionary Army, are being depicted.

This impressive array of national defense is a further reminder of the fact that progressive forces in the world are resolute in their determination to neutralize the dangerous and charged political atmosphere prevalent in the international situation today. This can only be attained when the drive for detente and peaceful coexistence is meaningfully implemented. Progressive and peace-loving forces must of necessity strengthen their defense capability as a deterrence for would-be aggressors and not because they are anxious to be a party to human carnage.

Socialist countries are truly committed to peace and detente and as such they are striving tirelessly to bring about a halt to the arms race, promoted and abetted by the military-industrial complex of the imperialist countries. Socialist Ethiopia, also a target of imperialist acts of destabilization and provocation, has always stressed the need to end the arms race. She has been contributing her share in consolidating peace. In its relations with other countries, Ethiopia has a [words indistinct] being the first to take this [words indistinct].

Passing by now is a unit of the Combat Engineering Corps. As this unit is passing by, saluting, we see the youth team depicting the slogan: We shall build a strong, invincible defense force.

Mobile bridge units capable of crossing difficult and unfavorable terrain are passing by in front of the tribune. Barges also capable of transporting fighting troops and crossing rivers are now crossing this area.

These barges are known for their speed and durability. Next passing by the square in an impressive array are modern tank transporting units. After the Engineering Corps units comes the artillery unit. The defense emblem — missiles, combat aircraft — and the emblems of the three branches of the revolutionary Army, will soon be depicted by the youth team of 10,000 students.

Heavy artillery units have just passed the main tribune area. These are used to deal severe blows to defense forces of the enemy by devastating enemy concentrations, arms and depots, and so forth.

Passing by now are units of antiaircraft missiles preceded by the emblem of the revolutionary Ethiopian Air Force. These missiles can hit enemy airplanes at any time and height and under all climatic conditions. They can also destroy enemy targets both on land and sea from long range.

Through this military parade, the revolutionary Armed Forces have demonstrated their capacity and readiness to destroy the enemy and vigilantly safeguard the honor, unity, and territorial integrity of the revolutionary motherland. Growing more powerful under the leadership of the party, loyal to its mandate and the people, the revolutionary Army, ever ready to protect the peaceful construction efforts of the working people, and which has pledged to defend public and state security, will serve as a bulwark of revolutionary Ethiopia.

We have now come to the end of the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, which will be concluded by the singing of the international and the Ethiopian national anthems.

Honecker, Fikre-Selassie Address Friendship Rally

LD132056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1328 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 13 Sep (ADN) — At a friendship rally today in the New Muger cement works, west of Addis Ababa, Erich Honecker, gereral secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state Council, praised the high level of fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. Amid wild applause Erich Honecker handed factory manager (Wondwossen Kumsa) a banner of honor from the SED Central Committee with the images of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo and secretary-general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, also spoke at the rally. He emphasized the fraternal cooperation between the Marxist-Leninist parties, the states, and the peoples of Ethiopia and the GDR.

Erich Honecker and his delegation arrived in New Muger this morning. He conveyed to the workers of the New Muger cement factory warmest militant greetings from the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

Fikre-Selassie Wogderess said in his speech at the rally that in the long years of their liberation struggle, the workers of Ethiopia made great efforts and sacrifices before the Marxist-Leninist party of the avant-garde, the WPE, could be founded. At this historical event, as at the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution, our friends and allies were with us, he said. We are particularly pleased that today we can welcome the highest-ranking delegation to attend our country's national day.

Like other socialist countries, the GDR supported us in the development of a new, socialist social order since we began to go along the revolutionary path 10 years ago. The GDR and other socialist states have, together with our workers, done a great deal and made sacrifices to ensure the success of our revolution and to further develop them. We will never forget this attitude and all those concrete deeds and sacrifices.

We have come together here in New Muger to see a factory which is one of the many tangible results of fraternal cooperation between our two states. The factory built by workers from the GDR, Cuba, and Ethiopia, is a symbol of proletarian internationalism. It is also a result of the treaty which Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam signed 5 years ago, to promote all-round cooperation.

This cooperation is very varied and fruitful and hence the construction of this factory, which is so significant for Ethiopia, could be planned and carried out. Our special thanks must go to the members of the FDJ [Free German Youth] Friendship Brigade which bears the name of Wenrer Lamberz, the close friend of the Ethiopian people. This young collective has done great work. Their work was very useful to us. In all one can say: The party and the Government of the GDR have again given us great support in the development of our industry, in the overall development of our country.

On behalf of the party and Government of Socialist Ethiopia, the speaker expressed thanks for this all-round aid and cooperation. Speaking to Erich Honecker he said: Your present visit to Socialist Ethiopia has strengthened us in the certainty that our fruitful cooperation will continue in the future and be further expanded. This is not only of benefit for our two peoples, it also has great international significance.

Through the GDR's and Ethiopia's development of socialism, they are at the same time making a valuable contribution to the people's struggle for world peace because in Europe, Africa, and other parts of the world imperialism is continuing its aggressive and antihuman policy. Therefore the peace-loving people of the world must not let up in their struggle for securing peace. I can assure you that the workers of Ethiopia will make a significant contribution to this struggle.

Today we now have an avant-garde party. So now we are equipped for this struggle better than ever before and are able to steadily increase our share.

The alliance of the Ethiopian people with their comrades in the GDR is based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism. I would like to say that the work of the Karl Marx FDJ Friendship Brigade is a symbol of this: Together with representatives of our revolutionary youth organization, it built in the center of the capital the first monument to the founder of scientific socialism on the African Continent. That is a true demonstration of our shared ideals, which permeate our parties, states, and peoples.

In the same way we are allied to all socialist countries, with all progressive states, and all people-loving nations. Just like them, in the struggle for peace and social progress we shall always be staunch proletarian internationalists.

The friendship meeting with the workers of the cement factory, which was attended by about 800 delegates of the WPE founding congress, among them the first secretaries of the regional executives of the WPE, and many residents of the surrounding towns, was attended also by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the other figures in the delegation.

On the Ethiopian side, the meeting was also attended by the members and candidate members of the WPE Central Committee Politburo Shimelis Mazengia, secretary of the Central Committee, Hailu Yemenu, minister of industry, and Kassa Gebre, minister of construction.

The builders of the factory, the delegates of the founding congress, and the other people attending the meeting met in the large workshop in the center of the site.

Mengistu Receives Libya's Jallud in Addis Ababa

LD132153 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] A meeting was held this morning in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa between Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad and President Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee. The meeting, which lasted about 1 hour, was attended by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and official in charge of external relations Dr (Ashagre), and the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Addis Ababa.

Addis Ababa Reports Guests' Departures

WA141304 [Editorial report] Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic at 0400 and 0900 GMT on 13 September reports on the departures of foreign guests who have attended the Workers Party of Ethiopia Constituent Assembly and the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the revolution.

First to be mentioned are the departures on 12 September of the secretary general of the Australian Communist Party, a Lebanese Communist Party Politburo member, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, a member of the Polisario Front Revolutionary Leadership Council, the assistant secretary general of the Palestinian Democratic Front and a member of the PLO Politburo, who are not further identified.

The 13 September departures are reported of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, PDRY Supreme Council Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, and Republic of Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Apidon, all seen off by Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE secretary general and PMAC chairman.

Red Sea Conference Postponement Asked

EA131747 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia and the PDRY have pointed out that the ongoing military build-up by NATO member-states in the Red Sea is causing concern to the people of countries in the region and to the peace and security of international navigation. Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, Political Bureau member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, expressed the mutual views of the two countries today when they held talks on bilateral relations, the region, and on international political events.

On the call for a meeting to be held between countries bordering the Red Sea, the two officials stated that since the Red Sea is a key route for international maritime transport, its peace and security concerns countries in the region and the international community in general, and since holding the meeting before the necessary preparations and negotiations are completed cannot be fruitful, they called for it to be postponed.

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Religious Persecution Blamed for Refugees

EA131054 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] At a meeting held last night by the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] Central Committee Political Committee and chaired by the secretary general of the SRSP, and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, lengthy reviews were held on the alarming situation caused by the new influx of refugees who are continously pouring into the SDR to escape from the heinous killings and merciless oppression perpetrated by the Amhara regime and by the troops who kill defenseless women and children.

After a thorough review of the situation, the Political Committee of the party's Central Committee passed resolutions calling for the Somali people and the government to increase their assistance to this increasing number of refugees, entering the SDR through various border points. The resolution also called for the United Nations and its agencies, friendly countries, international relief organizations and the world's public who respect human rights to be immediately informed of the situation.

The number of refugees pouring into the SDR has increased from the time the campaign to eradicate religious and [word indistinct] by the Addis Ababa regime, adding new dimensions to previous killings and oppressions.

Mogadishu Denounces New Ethiopian Party

EA140404 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The so-called party inaugurated in Abyssinia was formed to crush and oppress the rights of the liberation movement in the Horn of Africa. This is the topic of our commentary written by Ali Muhammad Abdullahi and read by Mustafa Abdi Husayn.

The day 12 September 1984 is the beginning of a dark and miserable day for the people of Abyssinia and the various nationalities it colonizes. It is the day when the bloodthirsty Mengistu and his henchmen usurped power in Abyssinia and molded together the so-called party whose aim and objectives are to prolong the misrule of Mengistu and his henchmen in Abyssinia. The whole purpose was to continue to subdue the general public of Abyssinia, the various nationalities and the people it colonizes.

The people who live in Abyssinia struggled for many years to topple the archaic medieval and land-grabbing monarchs of Haile Selassie and those before him. The people were hoping to breathe a sigh of relief after the military took over the rule of the country. But unfortunately this did not materialize because among the military officers who took over the rule of the country were some who were power hungry and thirsty, and nursed the takeover of the state to remain in power forever. The military officers who were thirsty and hungry for power did not notice the plight and misery of the people in Abyssinia. Therefore, the whole situation turned out to be from the frying pan to the fire.

The progressive forces of Abyssinia could not tolerate the misrule of Mengistu and his henchmen, which continued to unleash barbaric acts against the people of Abyssinia and those it colonizes, while getting full assistance from foreign forces headed by Russia. The progressive forces of Abyssinia and the general public started to struggle against the Dergue of Addis Ababa. The purpose of the struggle is nothing but a move to achieve self-determination and freedom, particularly for the liberation movement of WSLF, Abo, Eritrea, Tigrai, Sidamo, and Afars.

The formation of the so-called party and resolutions Mengistu declared are new steps to quell and deceive the armed struggling people of Abyssinia and those it colonizes, who are struggling for freedom and self-determination. The oppressed and colonized people in Abyssinia are fully aware of all the wicked measures of Mengistu and his henchmen and cannot be harnessed into the evil intentions of the Dergue of Addis Ababa. The struggling people of Abyssinia are politically, militarily and socially mature. And cannot be led astray into accepting the sugar-coated pronouncements of the Addis Ababa terror regime.

The results of this maturity made it impossible for the directionless regime of Mengistu and his henchmen to quell the armed struggle being waged by the various liberation movements. The armed struggle by the liberation movements, which has been going on for many years against the various archaic and medieval monarchs and Dergue of Addis Ababa, has put the regime into internal and external problems which it has failed to surmount on its own. After failing to withstand the armed and legitimate struggle of the various nationalities it colonizes, the regime was compelled to call for an enlist the support of foreign forces to give it moral and material support in its effort to deprive the rights of the colonized people and at the same time subdue and oppress them into submission. But it has become impossible for the Addis Ababa regime to quell the legitimate struggle of the people. The presence of foreign troops in Abyssinia pushed even further away the prospects of finding a lasting peace and solution to the crisis prevailing between Mengistu's regime and the various nationalities who have now redoubled their armed struggle.

The deceptive ploys practiced by Mengistu cannot succeed but will lead to the final collapse of the regime's internal and external policy.

That is why thousands of WSFL members representing the general public living in Western Somali territory yesterday took to the streets of Mogadishu demonstrating against the creation of the so-called Workers Party. The demonstrators were shouting slogans against the abdurate regime led by Mengistu Haile Mariam and his so-called party and the savage acts unleashed by the Addis Ababa regime on the people of Western Somalia. The demonstration by the WSLF coincided with the 10th anniversary when the so-called revolution of Abyssinia took place and the formation of the so-called party of that country, whose main objective is to make every effort to subdue and massacre the innocent people it colonizes.

The demonstrating people were led by the leaders of the WSLF and passed through the long roads linking its headquarters and the Ahmad Gureh monument, shouting slogans like: Freedom for Western Somali People, Eritrea, Tigrai, Abo, and others. The acting secretary general of the WSLF, Challe Abdi Ismail, in a speech to the freedom fighters at the Ahmad Gureh monument, said that peace and stability cannot prevail in the Horn of Africa so long as Abyssinia colonizes an inch of Western Somali territory. He called on all the peace-loving people of the world at large to be aware of the crisis and plots being hatched by the Addis Ababa regime in the Horn of Africa.

Challe Ismail called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Horn of Africa because forces that have come from overseas cannot subdue and emerge victorious against the indigenous freedom fighters who are fighting for the just rights of freedom, independence and self-determination.

The Abysinian regime and its unholy alliance cannot subdue the just rights of the liberation movements in Abyssinia. Challe Abdi Ismail called on the leaders of African governments to remove the OAU headquarters from Addis Ababa since it has become a center for hatching plots and schemes against Africa and at the same time a center where the betraying of the liberation movements in the Horn of Africa is planned.

The demonstrators heard representatives of the liberation movements from the Horn of Africa vehemently condemning the Addis Ababa regime and Russia for their continued plots in the Horn of Africa. Finally, there is no doubt that the armed and just struggle of the liberation movement will emerge victorious against the unjust colonialism of Abyssinia.

CAMEROON

Moroccan Minister Comments After Meeting With Biya

LD131957 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Yaounde, 13 Sep (MAP) — Moroccan Minister in charge of Cooperation, Abdelouahed Radi, stressed at the end of an audience recently granted to him by Cameroon President Paul Biya, that the African Arab Union concluded between Morocco and Libya is not directed against anyone, contrary to certain false rumors. It is, he affirmed, an African Arab union at present linking two states, and there is basis for hope that in future it will merit its name. The minister also pointed out that the articles of the union agreement contain nothing that might contradict the objectives of the OAU Charter and, by virtue of this, it will help in the search for solutions to the questions of the Sahara and of Chad.

In addition, Mr Radi expressed his satisfaction with the level attained in Moroccan-Cameroonian cooperation, stressing that the contacts undertaken by the leaders of the two countries demonstrate the will of the two parties to strengthen their relations. He recalled in this connection the constitution of a mixed Moroccan-Cameroonian commission which is working for the consolidation of commercial exchanges and of economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

BURUNDI

French Presidential Adviser Arrives, Comments

EA132356 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] President Mitterrand's adviser on African Affairs, Guy Penne, arrived in Bujumbura at 1500. He was met on arrival by Minister of External Relations and Cooperation Laurent Nzeyimana, and Burundi Ambassador to Paris Lazare Nzorubara. Replying to questions from our reporter (Jean Beyikoule), Guy Penne first of all talked about the purpose of his visit to our country:

[Begin recording] [Penne] I am here in Burundi to deliver a message from President Mitterrand to President Bagaza. I would not like to disclose the contents of the message before conveying it to the recipient, although it concerns notably the Franco-African conference and its success as far as the Burundi and the French people are concerned.

[(Beyikoule)] Will you tell us about the French contribution as regards preparations for the Franco-African summit?

[Penne] Well, I believe there is some contribution, particularly in the areas of material. That is so because we have some experience in the matter. It is true that the quality of the conference itself will depend on the contribution of Africans themselves as well as France.

[(Beyikoule)] A last question, Mr Special Adviser, what has been France's attitude toward (?previous) Franco-African summits?

[Penne] The Franco-African conference is not a (?statutory) conference which has a permanent secretariat, a supreme body, from one conference to another [word indistinct]. It is an informal conference whose aim is dialogue. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

It should be noted that this trip by Guy Penne to our country falls within the framework of an African tour which took him first to Chad. He will go to the Central African Republic tomorrow.

CHAD

French Presidential Adviser Comments on Talks, Departs

AB132157 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] After 2 days of talks with the leaders of the [words indistinct], President Francois Mitterrand's adviser for African and Malagasy affairs, Guy Penne, who was sent here by the French head of state to deliver a message to President Hissein Habre, left Ndjamena this morning for some other African countries. According to the latest news, Guy Penne arrived in the early afternoon in Bujumbura, Burundi with a message from President Mitterrand to Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

President Hissein Habre and I discussed the steps toward the convening of the Chadian national reconciliation conference, Guy Penne told journalists this morning before boarding the plane. Guy Penne also said that President Hissein Habre assured him of the readiness of the Chadian Government to participate in the Brazzaville conference with several Chadian opponents. "I hope this conference will be held as soon as possible," the French envoy told the press. [passage indistinct]

Air Afrique Promises No Flight Cancellations

AB131110 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Sep 84 p 4

[Official communique on strike action by Air Afrique flight personnel]

[Text] The management of the multinational company Air Afrique entreats clients to kindly excuse them for the interruptions of its flight operations that may occur in the next 72 hours because of the strike.

The flight personnel of the company decided to go on strike following the recent measures taken to redress the company's very serious financial difficulties. Furthermore, these measures have not yet been implemented in light of negotiations on the working conditions of this category of personnel which began several months ago.

The last consultative meeting between management and delegates of the flight personnel on 7 September led to an agreement much to the satisfaction of the flight personnel delegates present.

The management was therefore surprised to receive an ultimatum which was absolutely unacceptable because it questioned the measures adopted by the committee of ministers in charge of Air Afrique.

The management assures the public in general and its passengers in particular that operational difficulties within this period notwithstanding, there will be no cancellation of flights.

Sankara Calls for Strike Summit

AB132211 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 13 Sep 84

["Text" of telegram sent by Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara to Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema, current chairman of Air Afrique Multinational Company, concerning the strike action by the company's flight staff, on 13 September 1984 — read by announcer]

[Text] To His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People , Togolese head of state, and current chairman of Air Afrique Multinational Company, Lome, Republic of Togo:

The current strike action is heavily penalizing our multinational company, Air Afrique, and exposes the great difficulties it is facing. This situation demands all the more that we find urgent and immediate solutions to salvage it. For us in Burkina Faso, this crisis is all the more serious since Air Afrique has a quasi-monopoly on our country's air transport services. You will easily understand the price we will have to pay in this situation. Confident in your dynamism and your sincere solidarity with our people, Mr President and dear brother, you will agree with me that a summit of heads of state of member countries [Benin, Togo, CAR, Chad, Congo, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Burkina, and Ivory Coast] of Air Afrique is now a social necessity for the working class in general and for the workers of this company in particular. I am totally at your disposal for all eventual actions and measures that you will consider indispensable.

With highest and brotherly esteem,

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, Chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, President of the Faso

Mano River Union Receives Land From Sierra Leone

AB130840 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Government of Sierra Leone has presented a (?copy of a) document for about 50 acres of land to the Mano Union secretary in Freetown as a donation to the organization. The Mano River Union groups Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea in an economic association. A release from the Mano River Monrovia office issued today said that parcel of land presented to the secretary by President Siaka Stevens was to be used for the construction of the Mano River Telecommunications training school in Freetown.

During the ceremony, President Stevens hoped the construction of the school will be beneficial to the three member states. For his part, the union secretary general, Dr Augustus Erskine, assured President Stevens that the move represents a gigantic step forward in the socioeconomic development of the Mano River Union.

BURKINA

Swiss To Work on TV Stations, Cubans on Airport

AB131900 Dakar PANA in French 1718 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Ouagadougou, 13 Sep (AIB/PANA) — A Swiss mission is to visit Burkina Faso soon within the framework of the project to instal television stations in seven towns in the country. This was announced at the Cabinet meeting held on Wednesday. The Swiss mission will also assist in solving the problem of the television station at Bobo-Dioulasso, the second largest city in the country, which has been out of use for some time now.

Rehabilitation work will also be carried out on the same city's airport by a Cuban mission. This will enable all types of commercial aircraft (DC-8, DC-10, Boeing-747) to land there.

Sankara Receives FRG, East Timor Ambassadors

AB131836 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Head of state Captain Thomas Sankara received in audience this morning two diplomats. They are Their Excellencies Juergen Elias, the FRG ambassador to our country, and Rocque Rodrigues, the East Timor ambassador to our country.

After the audience, the FRG ambassador, who came to bid farewell to the Faso president, said that he was satisfied with his country's achievements in Burkina Faso during his term of office.

Later, the East Timor ambassador spoke to our reporter, Martin Seko.

[Begin recording] [Rodrigues] As you know, I am a member of the Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor [Fretilin] and at the same time the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of East Timor in Luanda. I was sent to present the current situation in my country to the people of Burkina Faso, and most particularly to the comrade chairman of the National Council of the Revolution who is also the head of state and head of government in Burkina Faso.

[Seko] You spoke about the situation in your country; how is it?

[Rodrigues] As you know, last year we began a process of negotiations with the authorities in Indonesia who have waged a war of occupation and genocide against the people of East Timor. The negotiations for dialogue took place in the freed territories. This was the condition that we presented to the Indonesian authorities in order to begin the process of dialogue. Unfortunately, after we had signed the cease-fire in the freed territories, Indonesia unilaterally broke the cease-fire they signed with us in the freed territories. Consequently, once again, we have been at war with Indonesia since August 1983. We are waging a war of national resistance against the war of genocide waged by the Republic of Indonesia. Today, the enemy is confined to only 20 percent of the national territory. Thus, after almost 20 years of war, we can conclude that it is impossible for the Indonesian Republic to politically or militarily control the Democratic Republic of East Timor. It has to negotiate with us.

[Seko] We will now talk of other problems. The 20th OAU summit will soon take place. What is your country's position concerning the problems of Chad and Western Sahara?

[Rodrigues] Surely, we have a very clear position. We want peace in Chad. On the SDAR issue, we have already recognized the SDAR. You know that there is much similarity between the process in my country, East Timor, and the process in the SDAR. We have been invaded by colonial and expansionist powers, namely Indonesia and the Kingdom of Morocco. [end recording]

GHANA

PDC Executives Urged To Be Disciplined

AB132128 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The National Defense Committee [NDC] has advised executives of PDC's [People's Defense Committees] to stop their appeals and actions on behalf of colleagues who are alleged to have indulged in acts of dishonest economic sabotage and other malpractices. This is because these actions will put the people's struggle into disrepute. A statement signed by the acting secretary to the NDC, Mr Kwesi Sarpong, said instead of appeals to free any criminal, defense committees should continue to expose all crooks and criticize all methods of discipline which do not take humanity and human dignity into consideration. The statement rejected the contention that the release of the alleged criminals will help mobilize and engage more people to continue the revolutionary process. He pointed out that it is the quality of cadres and not just the quantity that the revolution seeks. The NDC declared: Our inability to courageously separate the bad sheep from the good ones can add to a large measure of disrespect for the revolutionary process by people who still have the potential to join the process. It explained that whoever is punished for wrongdoing must not see himself as outside the process, but is being given an opportunity to change for the better. The statement made it clear that in all revolutions, revolutionary discipline is an important principle that must be upheld. If, therefore, cadres deviate from the revolutionary path, the government will not shirk its responsibility to take corrective and punitive measures where necessary.

Higher Prices Announced for Oil Products

AB130830 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] New prices have been announced for petroleum products. A gallon of premium will now sell at 60 cedis, regular 56 cedis, kerosene 35 cedis, and gas oil 46 cedis. The new prices take immediate effect.

A statement by the petroleum department said the increases are due to increases of cost of crude oil resulting from the recent adjustment in the exchange rate of the cedi and other increased local costs.

Lonrho To Help Expand Ashanti Gold Fields

AB131812 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation in Obuasi is to undergo a major expansion program to increase its gold output. The program, which involves about $120 million — a loan from the minority shareholder Lonrho [London-Rhodesia Company] — will help the mines to increase its annual production from about 240,000 fine ounces to about 400,000 ounces over a period of 5 years. The expansion when completed will make the Obuasi mines one of the largest in Africa. This follows 2 days of discussions between a team from Lonrho led by its chief executive and managing director, Tony Rowland, and government officials in Accra.

At the meeting held with the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] coordinating secretary, P.V. Obeng; the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway; and the secretary for lands and natural resources, Kwesi Renner, agreement was reached on all outstanding issues connected with the loan agreement. The meetings also discussed areas of cooperation and the diversification of Lonrho investments in Ghana, particularly in agriculture, timber, and tourism.

Briefs

New Sierra Leonean Envoy — The Sierra Leonean ambassador designate to Ghana, Mr William Harding, is in the country to present his credentials to the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. Mr Harding, who is based in Lagos, told newsmen on arrival that while here he will hold talks with the government on bilateral issues including the Ghana-Sierra Leone Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation. On the Polisario issue, Mr Harding said his country, which is a member of the OAU Reconciliation Committee, hopes the next session of the OAU in Addis Ababa will solve once and for all the Polisario issue. On Chad, he called on all foreign troops to leave the country and described the conflict as an internal affair. [Text] [*Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 13 Sep 84 AB*]

CSSR Envoy Farewell — The outgoing Czechoslovak ambassador to Ghana, Frantisek Lundak, today paid a farewell call on the secretary for information, Miss Joyce Aryee, in Accra. [Excerpt][*Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Sep 84 AB*]

GUINEA

Conte Receives Message From King Hassan II

AB131250 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Mahjoubi Aherdan, Moroccan minister of state in charge of cooperation, who was bearer of a message from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, was received yesterday at 1300 by His Excellency Colonel Lansana Conte, head of state and chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress. Ahmed Senoussi, ambassador of His Majesty King Hassan II, and (Ahmed Shershir), charge d'affaires of the Moroccan Embassy in Conakry, were present at the audience.

The audience, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality, enabled the Moroccan minister of cooperation to brief the head of state on the situation in the Maghreb region and on African problems as well as on bilateral cooperation between Morocco and Guinea. The Moroccan envoy expressed satisfaction with the friendly and confident relations existing between his country and Guinea and reassured the Guinean authorities of the Moroccan Government's desire to develop fruitful friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Morocco and the other peoples of the continent.

President Lansana Conte replied that the Guinean people and government will continue to work for peace, friendship, and fraternity among peoples as well as for cooperation in the service of mankind's happiness.

Minister Discusses Projects With Soviet Envoys

AB131310 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Captain Mohamed Lamine Sako, minister of industry and member of the Military Committee, yesterday received in audience His Excellency Aleksandr (Patik), charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Guinea. The Soviet diplomat was accompanied by the outgoing economic adviser, (August Simenov), and his successor, (Anatoliy Chernekhov).

The discussions — during which the minister was accompanied by his principal aides — concerned the various projects realized in Guinea with Soviet cooperation, especially the Nzerekore saw mill and the one at Mamou. The establishment of a fish-canning industry is necessary to determine its profitability for the Guinean economy. In this connection, a meeting between Guinean and Soviet experts will soon be held.

Minister Mohamed Lamine Sako, after expressing satisfaction with the Soviet Union's preparedness to cooperate loyally and sincerely with our country, reassured the Soviet representatives of the Guinean Government's firm determination to strengthen bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

Prime Minister Returns From Visit to Spain

AB132041 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Diarra Traore returned to Conakry this afternoon after a 48-hour visit to Spain. The delegation, which included Fode Momo Camara, the minister of international cooperation, was welcomed at the Conakry Airport by Information and Tourism Minister Mohamed Traore.

On its way home, the Guinean Government delegation made a technical stopover in Bamako where it held discussions with Malian Minister of State Amadou Bab Diarra. In an interview which we will discuss later, the minister replied to questions put to him by the Malian press.

IVORY COAST

Party Briefing Delegations To Tour Interior

AB130905 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Twenty-nine party delegations will begin a tour of the interior as of 17 September. As in the past, these missions of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast — African Democratic Rally will tour the whole country and will "not only revive contacts with the grassroots militants, but also and above all hold frank and direct discussions with them and inform them of national affairs in light of the international situation," as was explained by the Political Bureau at the end of its meeting yesterday. The tour should in principle conclude by the end of the month.

BBC Views Country's Economic Difficulties

LD121643 London BBC World Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The Ivory Coast, once described as a miracle economy because of its rapid rate of economic growth, is now undergoing substantial economic difficulties. In the past few years it has suffered, like most African countries, from declining world commodity prices, the Western economic recession, and the effects of a continuing drought, which has created problems for agricultural and electricity production. A recent meeting of the country's Political Bureau of the ruling Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, the PDCI, has confirmed that economic austerity is now essential. From Abidjan, Lyse Doucette filed this report:

[Doucette] When world prices for its coffee and cocoa exports were high and when bankers were only too glad to lend to one of Africa's fastest growing economies, the Ivory Coast spent freely. Highly paid French technical assistants and expatriate experts were hired by the thousands. Government employees were given free lodgings. Nearly all students received educational bursaries. But this month the Political Bureau of the country's ruling Democratic Party in the Ivory Coast said in a statement that Ivoreans must now renounce what they described as an assistance mentality which the period of abundance has permitted up to now. The Political Bureau, which is one of the country's key decision-making bodies, approved a wide range of economic measures, influenced by the World Bank and the IMF recommendations. The number of French technical assistants and expatriate experts has been reduced by about a third. Government salaries in the country's parastatals have been reduced and brought into line with those of the employees in government ministries. Several government departments have been eliminated and certain categories of civil servants no longer have access to free lodging and cars. The Political Bureau added, however, that since Ivoreans had already made sacrifices during the time of economic crisis there would be no increase in the price of bread, bus tickets, or state housing rents. The bureau also announced that children of less privileged families would be given priority in the distribution of educational bursaries.

The Political Bureau's meeting occurred shortly after the country completed a rescheduling of its debts, due to the Club of Paris and Club of London creditors. The Ivory Coast suffers from one of Africa's highest per capita debts, and payments due this year, amounting to about $1 and 1/4 billion, were rescheduled on terms which Ivorean finance officials say were less favorable than hoped. But the country has been granted new lines of credit, including an IMF standby credit of $83 million, to help it meet debt payments due.

The Political Bureau completed its statement by calling on the government to follow without interruption the research into means and ways of reviving the Ivorean economy in the best interests of the nation. According to bankers and the IMF, that means less spending on state enterprises and prestige projects and, according to Ivoreans who are following the country's present trials against government officials accused of embezzling state funds, it also means more financial rigor.

LIBERIA

Justice Ministry Seeks Alleged Saboteur

AB131808 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] One of the 67 persons identified recently by Defense Minister Major General Gray D. Allison as saboteurs, Moses Teapo, is wanted by the Justice Ministry in Monrovia. Today's *NEW LIBERIAN* quoted a letter from Justice Minister Jenkins Scott as saying that anyone seeing or knowing the whereabouts of Mr Teapo should report him to the nearest police station or contact the Justice Ministry. The letter, according to the *NEW LIBERIAN*, did not give further details about the wanted order for Mr Teapo. Mr Teapo is an instructor at the Sinoe High School in Greenville, Sinoe County.

MALI

President Meets With French Cooperation Minister

AB132306 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The head of state, who leaves for Nouakchott on Saturday, this afternoon at 1400 received the French minister of cooperation and development, Christian Nucci, who has come to the end of a 72-hour visit to Mali. The main theme of their talks was the firm determination to strengthen the fruitful cooperation existing between Mali and France in all the fields of development in our country, in the fight against drought, in the struggle to achieve self-sufficiency in food production with the rehabilitation of the Office du Niger, Mali's main preoccupation, in addition to education and health.

The French minister of cooperation laid special emphasis on the quantity, importance, and courageousness of the Malian Government's economic revival measures.

NIGER

Nigerian Delegation Presents Condolence to Kountche

AB131818 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning received in audience a delegation from the Federal Republic of Nigeria, led by Kaduna State Governor Air Commodore Usman Muazu.

The delegation presented to President Seyni Kountche the condolence of the government and the people of Nigeria, following the death of Lieutenant Colonel Abdou Ide, governor of Maradi Province.

Also in the delegation were the emir of Katsina, the principal private secretary to the commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, and a foreign affairs adviser.

NIGERIA

External Affairs Minister Meets With UK Special Envoy

AB131650 Lagos NAN in English 1636 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 13 (NAN) — The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, today held talks behind closed doors with a special representative of the British Foreign Office, Sir Roger Du Boulay.

A source said that the talks might not be unconnected with the strained Anglo-Nigerian relations. A correspndent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports that a statement on the meeting will be issued later.

Sir Roger arrived in Lagos on Tuesday for talks with the Federal Government on "reestablishing the traditionally close links" between Nigeria and Britain. Relations between the two countries have been strained since the attempted kidnap of Umaru Dikko in London early in July.

AFP on Talks

AB131518 Paris AFP in English 1456 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Lagos, Sept 13 (AFP) — British special envoy to Nigeria Sir Roger Du Boulay was meeting here today with Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ibrahim Gambari in what is being seen as a major bid to patch up relations between Britain and Nigeria, which have been strained since a kidnapping incident in early June. Today's discussions were "comprehensive, frank and cordial" an official from the British High Commission (embassy) here said, adding that the talks were continuing. (?However, no details) of the talks were released.

Sir Roger, a retired diplomat recalled to act as personal representative of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived here on Tuesday. He is to return to London at the weekend, the British High Commission here said.

Britain has major trading links with Nigeria, which is one of its former colonies.

Religious Riots Investigation Report Given to Buhari

AB122121 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The judicial panel set up by the Federal Military Government [FMG] to probe the Jimeta religious riots submitted its report to the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, today at Dodan Barracks. State House correspondent Mohammed Okoroja has the details.

[Begin recording] [Okoroja] The gentlemanly composure of the head of state when he received the report and the steady voice with which he picked his meaningful words of support portrayed the seriousness with which the FMG views the Jimeta religious uprising and its aftermath.

[Buhari] Thank you very much for consuming your time to make what I believe to be a very thorough job on a very sensitive issue. We ought to have reacted faster after the crisis but unfortunately it was at the time when the administration had just come in and had so much problems trying to organize itself and stabilize the country as it is. You are people of Roman integrity, vast experience, and the selection of your team was a deliberate one; and I believe you are going to gain a lot from this report which must be given the highest consideration because of the situation [words indistinct]. I wish, on behalf of the government, to thank you very much for the time you have taken to do a thorough job based on which the government will shortly come out with a policy so that we don't have a repeat of this crisis.

[Okoroja] Gen Buhari put everything into that short speech. He [words indistinct] of the situation and the [words indistinct], the meritocracy of the panel and the officiousness with which the FMG is receiving the report, and the dead-set determination of the government to deal with the recommendation. This can be expected because when the head of state visited the scene of the riots in February this year, he saw for himself the harm that was unleashed on innocent and law-abiding people for no justifiable reason. He was also told of the affront of the religious fanatics who, in the wake of their uprising, killed or maimed scores of people and spoiled properties and infrastructures worth millions of naira. And not only that; it was about the fourth time that these religous fanatics had taken the law into their own hands in a murderous way.

Gen Buhari took it then as a challenge. He matched up his promise then with instant action that materialized in the case being settled and he is now going the whole hog in pledging instant and decisive action. Judging by the records, there is no doubt that Nigerians will get the action they want: the real end to the life of Maitatsine [the late leader of the 'fanatics'] and the (?crooks) [end recording]

Buhari Endorses Lome as Site of ECOWAS Summit

AB131210 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Nigeria supports the holding of the next summit of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, in Lome, Togo, at a convenient time. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, made the statement in Lagos when he received a special message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo. The head of state urged member countries of ECOWAS to appreciate one another's economic and security interests in order to enhance the solidarity of the organization.

Gen Buhari stated that Nigeria was concerned about the economic problems of other West African states, adding that a healthy economic climate in member countries would boost the state of ECOWAS.

The message was delivered yesterday by the Togolese interior minister, Mr Kpotivi Lacle. In the message, President Eyadema briefed the Nigerian leader on his contacts with other West African countries in matters relating to ECOWAS.

Indonesia Asks Support on East Timor Issue

AB131300 Lagos NAN in English 1230 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 13 (NAN) — The Indonesia envoy, Mr Hassim Djalal, yesterday in Lagos delivered a special message from his country's foreign minister to the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari.

A source at the Ministry of External Affairs told a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the message was soliciting Nigeria's support for the integration of East Timor with Indonesia. Dr Gambari said that the Federal Military Government would study the East Timor issue judiciously. The source quoted Dr Gambari as saying that Nigeria and Indonesia had many things in common, such as membership of OPEC, dense population and crucial roles in the economic integration of their respective sub-regions.

40 Ghanaians Refused Entry Into Country

AB122146 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Nigerian immigration officials are reported to have refused entry into Nigeria of about 40 Ghanaians who arrived at Murtala [Muhammad] Airport yesterday on a Ghana Airways flight. Those affected were mostly teachers who were returning to Nigeria to resume duty after spending the long vacation on some papers.

Narrating the story to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport, they alleged that they were refused entry because they had less than 20 naira on them. Another reason given by the immigration officers was that the Ghanaians had no convertible currency. According to the Ghanaians, those of them who had the required 20 naira were questioned as to how they came by the money while those who had valid travel documents were denied entry for not possessing travelers checks.

Hospital Consultants Join Doctors Strike

AB131050 Lagos NAN in English 0930 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept. 12 (NAN) — The accident, emergency and out-patient units of the Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH) remained closed today as consultants joined the National Association of Resident Doctors (NARD) in its strike.

Correspondents of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) who visited LUTH said that the consultants were attending only to patients who were currently on admission.

A statement signed by the president of the Association of Consultants at LUTH, Prof Olubunmi George, on the outcome of their meeting yesterday evening, stated that the association "is in sympathy with, and endorses the action of the NARD which is in the best interest of health care delivery."

Resident doctors and consultants at the Island Maternity Hospital and at the Lagos state general hospitals in Ikeja and Lagos Island were carrying on their normal duties.

The vice-president of the LUTH chapter of NARD, Dr Totimi Ola, told NAN that the suspension of services by the doctors had not resulted in more deaths at LUTH, contrary to reports in some sections of the press.

Strike To Continue

AB132038 Lagos NAN in English 1638 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 13 (NAN) — The National Association of Resident Doctors has resolved not to call off the strike by its members in most parts of the country, the president of the association, Dr Wole Atoyebi, said today in Lagos.

Briefing newsmen on the outcome of a meeting of the association, Dr Atoyebi said that the association took the decision because the Federal Military Government had not made "any definite commitment to resolve the issues that led to the strike." He said that resident doctors could not go back to work because of inadequate resources to provide effective health services. He appealed to the Federal Military Government to provide emergency and life-saving drugs such as surgical dressings, baseline drugs, syringes and needles "as a matter of urgency" in teaching hospitals in the country. The strike is in its fourth day today.

Briefs

Departing Tanzanian Envoy — The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, has said the Federal Military Government will continue to give maximum support to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Brigadier Idiagbon made the remark today at Dodan Barracks while receiving the outgoing Tanzanian High Commissioner to Nigeria, Major General Mirisho Sam Hagai Sarakikya, who paid a farewell call on him in his office. [Excerpt] [*Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Sep 84 AB*]

SIERRA LEONE

AFP Cites Director on Iron Mines Problems

AB132159 Paris AFP in French 1802 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Freetown, 13 Sep (AFP) — Oscar Kortan, director general of the Austrian Iron Mining Company at Marampa in western Sierra Leone, has said in an interview with a Sierra Leonean biweekly, the *NEW CITIZEN*, that "the overall troubled situation" was partly responsible for the poor results obtained from these mines.

"During the last 2 months we have not been able to export a single ton of iron ore, mainly because of the generally troubled situation," the *NEW CITIZEN* quoted the director of Austroga-Mineral, Oscar Kortan. According to Mr Kortan, the serious financial problems facing the company, which employs about 3,000 people, is due to the fact that "the people involved in the production process have never been allowed the freedom to run the mines." "I am no politician so I do not like the way in which the mines have been turned into a local political stake," he added. The Marampa Iron Mines have lost 35 million leones, that is 14 million [currency not specified], and they have a $6 million deficit. It will be recalled that President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone is expected to go on an official visit to Austria in a few weeks' time.

TOGO

Lome Announces Composition of New Cabinet

AB131325 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The minister delegate to the presidency of the Republic in charge of information, posts, and telecommunications is in our studio this noon hour. We leave him the microphone to open this newscast:

[Begin unidentified minister — live or recorded] By decree signed today 13 September 1984, by General Gyassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, the Cabinet of the Republic of Togo is composed as follows:

General Gnassingbe Eyadema — president of the Republic and minister of national defense
Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle — minister of interior
Barry Moussa Barque — minister of public works, mines, and posts and telecommunications
Koffi Walla — minister of rural development
Nyandi Seibou Napo — minister of labor and civil service
Samon Korto — minister of rural management
Gbegnon Amegboh — minister delegate to the presidency in charge of information
Komlan Agbetiafa — minister of national education and scientific research
Ayivi Mawuko Ajavon — minister of justice and keeper of the seals
Agbetra Ayissah — minister of public health, social and women's affairs
Poli Djalla — minister of commerce and transport
Yao Agbo — minister of youth, culture, and sports
Koffi Amega — minister of foreign affairs and cooperation
Koffi Djondo — minister of state enterprises
Koffi Edoh — minister of technical instruction and professional training
Komlan (Alipui) — minister of finance and economy
Yaovi Adodo — minister of planning and industry

ANGOLA

SADCC Energy Experts End Meeting in Luanda

MB131401 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The energy experts of the countries of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] ended their meeting in Luanda yesterday after discussing the 27 projects presented by Angola, which will be submitted to the ministerial meeting to take place in Luanda today.

The Norwegian Agency for International Development agreed to finance Project No 381 of the SADCC development projects in Zambia. With regard to Angola, it has presented three projects connected with the linking of the three Angolan electric systems, with the possibility of extending into Namibia in the future, the project for using the (Gove) hydroelectric complex, and the project connected with using firewood and charcoal in Angola.

The ministers from the SADCC member countries due to meet today are already in Luanda where they have visited the transport center of the National Angolan Fuel Company and the refinery of the Angolan Petroleum Company. They have also been honored with a dinner given by Pedro van Dunem, the Angolan minister of energy.

Cuban Labor Delegation Concludes Visit

MB140720 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] A high-level delegation led by Enrique Gutierrez, first vice minister of the State Committee for Labor and Social security [CETSS] of the Republic of Cuba, which has been in Angola for the past few days, ended its working visit yesterday.

The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security during which they assessed bilateral cooperation in the field of labor policy and assistance rendered so far and evaluated the draft program of cooperation for 1985 based on a request made by the Angolan side. The two sides also agreed to exchange missions and grant technical assistance and signed a memorandum of intentions. the memorandum was signed last night by Comrade Bras da Solva, Angola's minister of labor, and Enrique Gutierrez, first vice minister of Cuba's CETSS.

The Cuban delegation had the opportunity to attend the opening of the first intermediary course on labor economy which is being given by the Center for Labor Studies. The delegation also toured the construction site of the future Center for Labor Studies in Benguela Province and several sectors of vital importance for the social and economic development of the People's Republic of Angola. The final communique says both sides expressed their desire to increasingly strengthen the traditional links of friendship and cooperation that unite them, and that the talks were held in a spirit of comradeship and fraternity.

Dos Santos Arrives in Rome; To Meet Officials

For Luanda coverage of the visit to Italy by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and of his exclusive interview with Paris *LE MONDE*, see the Italy section of the 14 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

BOTSWANA

President's Office Reacts to Pik Botha Statement

MB131232 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The office of the president has reacted to a press report of a statement by the South African foreign minister in which he accused Botswana of misrepresenting South Africa's search for a nonagression pact between the two countries.

A news release issued today from the office of the president says it is a long-standing and well-known policy of the Government of Botswana not to permit Botswana territory to be used for launching attacks against South Africa or any of the country's other neighbors. It further says Botswana always has over the years and without any prompting from South Africa arrested and put on trial any persons caught attempting to violate this policy.

The release also says that the Botswana Government has always indicated its willingness to discuss with neighboring states any weakness which these countries might perceive in the implementation of this policy in order to increase its effectiveness. If any person has succeeded in acting in violation of this policy in the past it was not with the knowledge or approval of the Botswana authorities.

The release further clarifies that the signing of a nonagression pact will in no way prevent such isolated violations of Botswana's policy not to allow its territory to be used to launch attacks against its neighbors. The office of the president also makes it clear in the news release that the Botswana Government pursues its policy regarding attacks against its neighbors as a matter of principle rather than of expediency, and that Botswana would still pursue this policy even if there were no economic relations between her and South Africa.

The release says the Botswana Government therefore regrets the (?overt) suggestion in the (?South African) [words indistinct] statement that there is some linkage between the maintenance of economic relations between Botswana and South Africa and the signing of a nonagression pact between the two countries.

Cabinet Minister Post Changes Announced

MB131815 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The office of the president has released the names of the Cabinet ministers who [words indistinct] elections. The former minister of external affairs and minister of mineral resources and water affairs exchanged positions. Mr Archibald Mogwe takes the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs while Dr

Gaositwe Chiepe becomes the new minister of external affairs. The former director of personel and now member of parliament for Mmadinare, Mr P.H. Kedikilwe, becomes the new assistant minister in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning under the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, who retains the finance and development planning portfolio.

Former minister of local government and lands, Mr Englishman Kgabo, takes up the Ministry of Home Affairs. Mr Lesedi Mothibamele is upgraded to the Ministry of Local Government and Lands with two assistant ministers, Mr (Othaniel Chenene) and Mr Michael Tshipinare. The rest of the members of the present Cabinet retain their portfolios.

LESOTHO

Commentary Discusses RSA Violation of Accords

MB130740 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Mutual Confidence and Good Faith"]

[Text] Mutual confidence and good faith are essential prerequisites for viable relationships in family affairs, in politics, and in relationships among states. Without trust, respect, and mutual confidence, international relationships in particular are endangered by suspicion, bad faith, and distrust of the integrity of the actual intentions of governments.

There are politicians in Lesotho who, on the basis of dubious arguments, criticize the government for the status of relations between Lesotho and South Africa. On spurious grounds they allege that the people of South Africa do not have confidence in the assurances for peace of the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan unless those assurances are formulated into signed agreements. The people of South Africa have no basis for fears about the good faith of Dr Jonathan's words. Local politicians know full well that government sticks to its pledges.

But then a curious situation is developing in Southern Africa. On 11 September the president of Angola is quoted to have complained in Paris that South Africa had not kept its promise to withdraw its troops from Angolan territory, and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos further urged increased economic and diplomatic pressure, in his words, on Pretoria. According to Reuters, President Dos Santos made these comments at a press conference after a 2-day official visit to France. He said that despite the accord signed in Lusaka last February between Angola and South Africa, South African forces were still in Angola's southern province of Cunene.

That agreement provided for the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola's territory, and Angola's committment to prevent SWAPO, which is waging a guerrilla war to free Namibia from South African control, from occupying the vacated Angolan territory. Now President Dos Santos of Angola states that the Lusaka Accord is not being respected by South Africa.

But that is not all. In Arusha, Tanzania, the conference of the Socialist International was informed that bandits of the Mozambican National Resistance were still operating from bases in South Africa and with the support of certain forces in South Africa against the government of Samora Machel of Mozambique, despite the Nkomati Agreement.

The Angolan Air Force commander, Henrique Carriera, told ANGOP that South Africa was trying to stall talks on the independence of Namibia in the hope that the government of Angola would collapse. Reports indicate that even the Government of Mozambique is facing a similar situation.

These two countries have signed pacts and now they complain that the provisions of the agreement are not being respected by one party. We at Radio Lesotho are not in a position to make a factual evaluation of the facts of the situation in Angola and Mozambique, but the fact that complaints about the respect of the agreements signed are being made in conferences and to the press is the telling commentary about the durability of agreements signed in the absence of mutual confidence and good faith and under conditions that point to duress. In fact, the only visible result of these agreements is the frustration of the activities of SWAPO and ANC.

MALAWI

New DPRK Ambassador Arrives in Lilongwe

MB131332 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The ambassador-designate on a nonresidential basis for North Korea, Mr (Kim Dong-kwon), arrived in the country today for an official visit during which he will present his letters of credence to the life president.

Speaking to the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation on arrival in Lilongwe, Mr (Kim Dong-kwon) said that his visit would also afford him the opportunity to explore ways and means on how best to further the already existing cordial relations between Malawi and North Korea.

MAURITIUS

Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth To Visit U.S., UN

AB131851 Paris AFP in French 1807 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Port Louis, 13 Sep (AFP) — Mauritius Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth is to visit New York on 5 October to attend the annual UN General Assembly, which he will address on 11 October. This was learned from Port Louis. He will later go to Washington, where he will hold discussions with officials of the U.S. State Department, the IMF, and the World Bank.

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Kill 360 'Bandits' in July, August

MB131841 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces killed nearly 400 armed bandits in 140 operations carried out in the months of July and August. According to a spokesman for the Army General Staff, the Mozambican Armed Forces attacked and destroyed 31 bandit camps killing 360 armed bandits and capturing 66.

The spokesman said dozens of light weapons, 10 mortars, and 15 bazookas were also captured. More than 500 people who have been kidnapped and forced to live with the armed bandits were set free during the operation. Most of the major operations during the 2 months took place in Maputo and Inhambane provinces in Southern Mozambique and the provinces of Sofala and Nampula in the central part of the country.

Departing Indian Envoy Calls on Machel

MB131324 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] President Samora Machel yesterday hailed the development of cooperation between Mozambique and India as a contribution to strengthening the stands and the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the world. The Mozambican head of state stressed the importance of these relations and praised the role played by India, especially Indira Gandhi, its prime minister, when the Indian ambassador to Mozambique said farewell to President Samora Machel.

Gurdip Bedi, Indian ambassador to Mozambique, has ended his assignment to our country. Yesterday he was honored with a dinner given by Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs, at one of the capital's hotels. In his speech, Joaquim Chissano expressed satisfaction for the efforts made by the Indian ambassador to develop relations between India and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Fine Print Needs Checking on Security Accords

MB130750 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In recent months the authorities in Botswana and Lesotho have been making strongly worded complaints about pressure being put on them by South Africa. The pressure is said to be aimed at obliging Botswana and Lesotho to sign security agreements with South Africa.

This week President Quett Masire of Botswana was quoted as saying that such an agreement would make Botswana lose its hard-won independence. Press reports have frequently described the kind of agreements which South Africa is seeking as similar to the Nkomati Accord signed by Mozambique and South Africa last March.

The Nkomati Accord, however, did not make Mozambique lose its hard-won independence. On the contrary, it strengthened Mozambique's independence. The question which arises therefore is this: Is the kind of agreement which South Africa wants Botswana and Lesotho to sign really similar to the Nkomati Accord, or is it something quite different?

Last weekend we had the beginning of an answer to that question. South Africa's state-controlled radio broadcast a report in which it was claimed that ANC guerrillas are entering the country through Botswana. This, said the radio, was likely to increase South African pressure on Botswana to plug the infiltration route. And then came the key disclosure: the South African Government wants to extend its counterinsurgency arm across the Botswana border by entering into a joint monitoring arrangement with the Batswana authorities.

In other words, Botswana is being asked to sign an agreement allowing the South African Armed Forces to establish a presence in Botswana territory. This is not an Nkomati-type accord. Far from letting South African troops into Mozambique, Nkomati keeps them out. Nkomati is an accord with equal obligations on both sides.

What was described on Radio South Africa last weekend is something quite different. That Botswana would resist signing an agreement allowing a South African military presence on its territory is not surprising and this is only one unjust demand. We do not know what else South Africa has in mind for security agreements with Botswana and Lesotho. But what we now know is enough to destroy one fallacious argument. That because Mozambique has signed a security agreement with South Africa, Botswana and Lesotho should also do so. The question is what kind of an agreement.

SOUTH AFRICA

No Injuries as Bomb Explodes in Durban Substation

MB131942 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1942 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Durban, Sept 13, SAPA — A powerful bomb exploded at an electrical substation in Durban during rush hour this afternoon, damaging 15 cars and shattering scores of windows. Nobody was injured and the damage to the substation was slight. The electricity supply was not affected.

Police said the bomb went off at 4:10 pm in a small park between Gale Street and Umbilo Road. It had been placed against a wall behind the substation. The force of the blast ripped a hole through the wall and destroyed another wall on the other side of the building.

NIC Official Criticizes UK Refusal To Mediate

MB131302 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] An executive official of the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] has slammed the British Government's refusal to mediate between the fugitives and South African officials. NIC official (Farouk Meer) is on the line from Durban:

[Begin recording] The British Government has refused to allow the leaders of the United Democratic Front and the NIC political asylum in their Durban consulate and want to kick them out into the hands of the Security Police, who are waiting outside their offices. We are mobilizing forces both within and outside the country to apply pressure on the British Government to change their outrageous attitude. Our people are still in the British Consulate and have not yet left. It is clear to us that the British Government's condemnation of detentions represents the height of hypocrisy and empty rhetoric. [end recording]

Detainees To Spend Night in British Consulate

MB131434 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Latest reports from Durban say the five members of the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] and the United Democratic Front [UDF] who sought refuge in the British Consulate in Durban today are still on the premises. Our Durban news staff report that there is no indication as to if and when they and another congress member who has joined them will be leaving the building.

The men are being sought by the Security Police after their detention orders were set aside by the Natal Supreme Court last week. Amended detention orders were subsequently issued by the minister of law and order, Mr le Grange, and we have just heard that the five members of the NIC and the UDF who are in the British Consulate in Durban are to be allowed to spend the night in the Consulate.

Botha Doubts Men in Consulate Will Be Arrested

MB131727 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] In an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation in Cape Town, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has said that he does not believe that the five men will be summarily arrested if they leave the building. Negotiations are still being conducted between the group and the British consular general. Mr Botha said that although the incident was a matter for the police, he did not think it likely that there would be any immediate action against them, if indeed, any action was taken against them.

Le Grange: No Negotiations With Former Detainees

MB141029 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1017 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 14 SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today he would not negotiate with the six former detainees who have taken refugee in the British Consulate in Durban. However, he gave the assurance that he would listen to representations made to him by the legal team of the six men. Mr le Grange declined to say whether the men would be detained if they left the consulate where they have been since 10 am yesterday.

Mr John Hedley, spokesman for the British Embassy, said the men would not be evicted from the consulate. Mr Le Grange said: "We will not say or do anything that will embarrass the British ambassador or the British Government. The police are not involved at this stage. We do not want to get involved." He stated emphatically that he was not prepared to get involved in negotiations with the former detainees but was prepared to listen to representations "in terms of the Internal Security Act."

Mr Hedley reiterated Britain's refusal to act as an intermedary between the former detainees and the South African Government. He explained that this could not be done as "it is standard diplomatic practice where none of our nationals are involved, not to intervene in any way." Although the embassy was remaining in contact with the British Government "the main field of negotiations excludes us and is being conducted by the lawyers of the men and the South African Government," Mr Hedley said.

Judge Grants Detainees Right To Appeal Ruling

MB141138 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1058 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, Sept 14, SAPA — Mr Justice H Nestadt today granted an application for leave to appeal against a ruling he gave on Monday that orders of detention issued by the minister of law and order to eight Transvaal detainees were valid.

"I am of the opinion that, at least as regards the main issue that the notices were defective, there is a reasonable chance of success," he said in the Rand Supreme Court. Mr Justice Nestadt ruled on Monday that new notices of detention, in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act, served on the eight detainees early on Sunday morning, were valid. His decision was given at an urgent application by the detainees asking for further information on the reasons for their detention.

It was argued then that the minister had given no information and the new notices of detention were invalid. However, the judge said the new notices were valid because the minister had given sufficient reason for the detentions by adding a paragraph to the original notice which said no further information could be disclosed about the detentions without detriment of public interest.

Mr Justice Nestadt granted leave to appeal to the appelate division today because speed was important to the detainees.

Counsel for the applicants submitted that an appeal to the full bench of the Transvaal Provincial Division could frustrate speed, which was important to the applicants and to the interpretation of the new notices — notices also now revelant to six former detainees who have taken refuge in the British Consulate in Durban following their release by order of Mr Justice B. Law of the Natal Supreme Court last week on the grounds that the original detention notices were invalid as no reasons for the detentions were given by the minister.

Unrest in Soweto 'Spordic, Unorganized'

MB131601 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1548 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 13, SAPA — Petrol bombs destroyed the home of a former senior member of the Soweto Council, other houses were stoned and vehicles attacked in a day of "sporadic and unorganised" unrest in Soweto today, police said. Police also took a contingent of media representatives into the troubled township today to demonstrate the area was quiet. "People were starting to doubt us when we said things were peaceful," Major Steve van Rooyen, of the SAP [South African Police] Directorate of Public Relations, said.

Reporters were taken into the township in two armoured Caspir vehicles on one condition — "dont get out," Major van Rooyen said. The convoy stopped at the gutted house of a former deputy chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr T.J. Makhaya, which was set on fire in the early hours of this morning. No one was home at the time of the incident and no one was injured.

In other incidents today: a local administration board vehicle was attacked, set on fire and gutted. The driver escaped uninjured; a post office vehicle was stoned and equipment stolen, the driver escaped; a cold drink delivery vehicle was stoned and set alight, the driver escaped and police used tear smoke to disperse the mob; a delivery vehicle was forced to a stop and was then stolen by a group of youths, the driver was assaulted but not seriously injured, police reported; buses were stoned and their windows shattered, police dispersed the attackers with "sneeze powder;" the Public Utility Transport Corporation [PUTCO] told SAPA PUTCO had suspended services to deep Soweto — Moroka, Merafi, Skyline, and Senaoane — buses were running only as far as Moroka police station.

A police spokesman, Lieutenant J.L. Barnard, could not confirm press reports that tear smoke had been dropped by low-flying helicopters to disperse mobs. Major van Rooyen described unrest in Soweto today as sporadic and unorganised.

Two private houses and a night club were also petrol bombed but, according to Major van Rooyen, damage was minimal. In the black township near Grahamstown today, private cars and a police vehicle were stoned. Several police vehicles were damaged by stone-throwers in Grahamstown yesterday and police dispersed a 500-strong march headed for the town.

Police Kill One Man Throwing Petrol Bomb

MB131637 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1632 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 13, SAPA — A man was fatally injured in Soweto this afternoon when police, reacting to a petrol bomb attack on their bus shot him, a police spokesman confirmed, adding in a warning at the same time that actions endangering the life of policemen would not be tolerated.

"Late this afternoon, a group of black men attacked a police bus in Soweto and a petrol bomb was thrown at it. It hit the bus, but failed to explode," Lieutenant Hein Lourens, of the S.A. Police Public Relations Division, said in Pretoria. "Police reacted immediately and the person who threw the bomb was shot. He died on the way to hospital."

"The South African police will not tolerate actions that put their lives in danger while they are maintaining law and order and preventing crime. Attacks on policemen will not be tolerated and will be reacted to relentlessly," he said.

Poll Shows Black, White Differences on Issues

MB131751 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1545 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 13, SAPA — That black South Africans have cause for an armed uprising is believed by some 73 percent of "elite" blacks but by only 21 percent of the country's whites, according to analysis of two recent opinion polls. But almost 60 percent of the white public as a whole agree that whites cannot rely on blacks in the event of war against South Africa, while over 70 percent of the black elite subscribe to this view.

This chasm between black and white opinions on both domestic and foreign policy issues is reflected in a survey released today by the South African Institute of International Affairs, analysed by Professor Deon Geldenhuys, associate professor of political science at the Rand Afrikaans University [RAU]. The survey, conducted earlier this year by market and opinion surveys on white opinion on foreign policy issues, is contrasted with the results of a similar survey this year by Dr J.J. van Wyk, also of RAU, on "elite" opinions of SA foreign policy, and compared with another similar poll of white opinion in 1982.

In reponse to the assertion: "South Africa's blacks have good reason to take up arms against the government," 77.4 percent of the representative sample of South African whites over the age of 16 this year disagreed — an increase of six percent over those who disagreed with the same contention in 1982. However, there were wide differences of opinion between the language and political sub-grounds among the whites: in agreement with the assertion were 11.3 percent Afrikaans-speakers (13.9 percent in 1982), 34.8 percent of English-speakers (44.9), 11.9 percent of NP [National party] supporters (9.8), 59.6 percent of PFP [Progressive Federal Party] followers (69.5), 6.5 percent of CP [Conservative Party] supporters (there was no CP in 1982), 11.9 percent of NRP [New Republic Party] adherents (28.8) and 6.3 percent of followers of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] (5.4).

Against the overall trend of fewer whites believing blacks have cause for an armed uprising, the number of NP supporters taking this view has increased over the past two years," Prof Geldenhuys notes. "It is, however, a marginal increase which in no way detracts from the explanation offered in our previous survey: The overwhelming NP rejection of the statement is a manifestation of these respondents faith in the correctness of the government's policy towards blacks. The strength of this conviction is borne out in the intensity of NP disagreement: 54.9 percent of the 87 percent disagreeing in 1984 'definitely' disagreed; the corresponding figures in 1982 were 56 percent and 89.9 percent."

Prof Geldenhuys says that although the number of PFP supporters agreeing that blacks had cause for uprising dropped by 10 percent in the two years, the fact that some 60 percent still agree could be attributed largely to their serious reservations about government policy. He notes that English-speakers on the whole tend to be a "good deal less progressive" than PFP followers.

Noting that nearly 60 percent of NP respondents agreed in answer to another question — that a SWA/Namibia-style war would develop in South Africa — he says their rejection of the contention that blacks have reason to resort to violence indicates they believe a terrorist war will originate "not in legitimate black grievances, but will rather be instigated by hostile extraneous forces (read communists)."

While in 1982 some 75 percent of the whites generally felt such a war would develop, the number dropped to 62.9 percent this year as opposed to the 81 percent of members of the black elite who saw such a war as inevitable. The figures for the business elite and Colored and Indian elite corresponded with those for the whites generally while 72.9 percent of the academic elite and 75.3 percent of the media elite agreed with the contention and some 50 percent of bureaucratic elite and only 39.7 percent of the political elite disagreed.

In the poll of "elite" opinion on the uprising issue, the strongest support for the assertion came from blacks (72.9 percent) followed by just over 50 percent of the white business and academic elites. The majority of the remaining "elite" groups disagreed; 52.1 percent of the media elite, 67.5 percent of the Colored and Indian elite, 85.5 percent of the bureaucratic elite and a full 92.7 of the political elite.

In response to the statement that "white South Africans cannot depend on black South Africans in the event of war against South Africa," over 70 percent of the black elite group agreed as opposed to 59.2 percent of the genral white public, while 39.1 percent of the whites generally disagreed as compared to 61.6 percent of whites who agreed in 1982 and 36.8 percent who disagreed. Prof Geldenhuys says that while a sizeable majority of whites agreed with the contention, the opinion was not strongly held as two-thirds of these respondents were "inclined" to agree and 18.1 percent "definitely" agreed.

The extent of agreement among the academic, media, business and Indian and Colored elites was between 0.1 and 6 percent higher than for the general white sample while for the bureaucratic elite it was just over 50 percent and among politicians nearly 80 percent disagreed. While 81 percent of whites generally felt this year that SA should militarily attack "terorist" bases in its neighbouring states and this "hawkish" view was shared by elite groups ranging from 92.7 percent for politicians to 55 percent for academics, blacks took a diametrically opposed view: 83.8 percent opposed such attacks.

"The inference to be drawn from the latter figure is that the black elite sympathises with what whites generally and the Colored and Indian elite condemn as terrorists," Prof Geldenhuys says. "Other surveys of black opinion tend to support the black elites opinion on terrorists, whereas surveys of Colored and Indian public opinion present a more ambivalent picture of their views on terrorism than the elite survey conveys."

ANC Pledges Campaign To Topple RSA Government

MB131347 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The ANC is launching a multi-pronged campaign to bring South Africa's white [illegible] its knees. (?Executive president) [name indistinct] [illegible]ganization is going to make it impossible for [illegible]rnment to govern [word indistinct] refuse to [illegible] at the same time mobilize the people to use the power [illegible]ganizations (?and) intensify the armed struggle.

Mr (Nkobi) said recent (?riots) in South Africa have dealt a blow to the reassuring image which Pretoria tried to create by signing agreements with Mozambique and Angola earlier this year.

Pressure on Botswana To Sign Accord Condemned

MB131834 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has unequivocally condemned Pretoria's continued attempt to compel Botswana to sign a nonaggression pact with it. The ANC has also rejected as totally false the insinuation by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha that its armed wing, the Umkhonto we Sizwe, is using Botswana as a base from which it carries out military operations.

The ANC reaction is contained in a statement released in Lusaka today in which the movement maintained that operations are conducted within South Africa and not from any neighboring countries. The statement noted that the source of violence in South Africa is the apartheid system and the aggressors who cross frontiers are Pretoria's murder squad. It saluted the Government of Botswana for its steadfast refusal to accept an imposed and unequal treaty and for its heroic struggle to defend the independence and sovereignty of Botswana.

UNITA's Savimbi Arrives To Attend Inauguration

MB140622 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The leader of the UNITA movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, arrived unexpectedly at D.F. Malan Airport near Cape Town last night to attend the inauguration of the state president this morning as Mr Botha's guest. Our parliamentary staff report that he told reporters at the airport that he had been invited to the ceremony by both the state president-designate and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Dr Savimbi left Angola yesterday afternoon on board a small jet aircraft made available to him by friends, and he was greeted in Cape Town by Mr Pik Botha. The UNITA leader will attend the inauguration ceremony in the Groote Kerk [Great Church] and the proceedings on the Grand Parade in Cape Town before he returns to Angola.

At the airport news conference, Dr Savimbi said that he foresaw no problems in the international community for himself or his movement as a result of his open visit to South Africa. Dr Savimbi said that his visit was taking place on the same foundation as his visits to other leaders in Africa. He said that his standpoint reemphasized the geographic ties that united the people and leaders of Southern Africa, and underscored the fact that they had to solve their problems for themselves.

Dr Savimbi said that neither did he foresee difficulties in negotiations in the joint monitoring commission between South Africa and Angola. He believed that his visit would, on the contrary, promote the peace initiative because UNITA was an integral part of the process. Referring to his close ties with South Africa, the UNITA leader said that the whole of Africa would eventually benefit from them because, in his contacts with the rest of Africa, he could ensure that other African countries appreciated the value of dialogue with South Africa.

Referring to the armed struggle in Angola, he said that President Santos had no other choice but to negotiate with UNITA. He pointed out that UNITA forces were already fighting in the Angolan capital, Luanda.

Taiwan Vice President Arrives for Ceremony

MB131620 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] The vice president of the Republic of China, Dr Li Teng-hai, has arrived in South Africa for the inauguration of Mr P.W. Botha as state president tomorrow. Dr Li and his wife and an entourage of 16, including the Taiwanese minister of finance, Mr Li Jen-kang, were met at Cape Town's D.F. Malan Airport by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his deputy, Mr Louis Nel. Tonight Dr Li will attend a banquet given in his honor by Mr Pik Botha and at the conclusion of the inauguration ceremony tomorrow, he will receive a decoration from the new state president at Mr Botha's official Residence, (Westbrook). The heads of state of the national states will be arriving in Cape Town later this evening for tomorrow's ceremony.

Botha Sworn In as First President

MB140927 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0913 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Cape Town, Sep, 14, SAPA — South Africa's first executive president has been inaugurated in the Groote Kerk in Cape Town. Chief Justice Pierre Rabi administered the oath of office and Mr P.W. Botha signed the oath in a special insertion in the new state Bible.

SAPA Reports Botha's Inauguration Address

MB140741 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0710 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Cape Town, September 14, SAPA — South Africa's new executive state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today called on all South Africans to re-dedicate themselves to the country and all its peoples. Addressing the nation from the festively decorated Grand Parade, opposite Cape Town's historic castle, Mr Botha said an immense opportunity, but also one of the most severe tests South Africa had yet faced, now lay ahead.

He committed himself to seeking structures through which all the country's peoples could live in peace and harmony and free from want, fear of hunger, disease and poverty. He also committed himself to seek an institutionalised form of cooperation with the independent and self-governing black states and said the specially appointed Cabinet committee was consulting across the "broadest possible spectrum" to find suitable political mechanisms acceptable to the black communities living outside the national states.

Mr Botha also extended a hand of friendship to the other countries of Southern Africa. He said if the republic was able to solve its own problems, the world at large would have to recognise that fact and would then have to act in a more positive manner towards South Africa and the rest of the region. "Our quest is for peace in southern Africa," he said. "But it is not a peace through capitulation. It is a peace built through mutual recognition of each others freedom and sovereignty while serving the common interest."

Just as the creator had blessed the country with a richness and beauty of nature, a wealth of minerals, and an incomparable climate, the country had been endowed with a diversity of peoples and communities. "Our national anthem, our national flag, and our national coat of arms remind us of our diversity, but also of the strength which is possible if that diversity is united by common devotion and patriotism," Mr Botha said.

It was an irrefutable fact that the new constitution created a wider basis for participation in the political decision-making process in South Africa than ever before, "a basis built on the principles of devolution of power and mutual consultation." This concept applied not only to the mutual relationships between white and brown South Africans but also to relations with the various black communities which had travelled a long way on the road towards self-determination since 1960.

"In the preamble of our constitution we commit ourselves to uphold the independence of our judiciary and the equality of all under the law," the president said. "We pledge ourselves to strive towards the protection of the principles of human dignity, liberty and property of all in our midst. We vow to uphold and defend Christian values and civilised norms as well as freedom of faith and worship. In other words, our state must maintain a particular character. That character can only be built on orderly government and respect for our different population groups and peoples, their traditions, their hopes and ideals."

For all the peoples of our country we week a richer life — a chance for all to reap according to their contribution. "This means that for everyone with the ability and the willigness to prepare himself for the future, he must be given the chances to do so. The ways of cooperation cannot be established overnight. Working together is a goal that should be pursued with patience, determination and insight," he said.

Stability and progress could not be confined to limited areas. The future of the republic could not be confined to a couple of metropolitan areas. Mr Botha said that the success of the constitution would depend not only on the creation of new structures, "but also on the extent to which it finds a place in the hearts of the people."

"Tolerance and mutual respect must be the guidelines for all. Attitudes, and not only the new institutions, will be the final test. I want to call on all South Africans of all persuasions, to re-dedicate themselves to the Republic of South Africa and all its peoples. I want to call on all South Africans to commit themselves anew to the challenges which lie ahead for our country and for all of us," President Botha said.

Message to Botha: 'Ball's in Your Court, P.W.'

MB140904 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English
16 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Ball's in Your Court, P.W."]

[Text] The first State President under the new constitution, P.W. Botha, is to be installed in Cape Town today. It is an occasion that will undoubtedly be surrounded with pomp and dignity. No effort will be spared to make it the highlight of a turbulent year in which the government has been at great pains to convince the country — and the world at large — that a new political dispensation has come about.

Yet sadly, this occasion takes place against a background of massive unhappiness in black communities across the nation. The ban on public meetings by the law and order minister are evidence of that unstable situation. Cars are burning, buildings are being destroyed, and bombs are popping up all over the place as political instability takes its toll in dozens of human lives and millions of rands worth of damaged property.

We sincerely believe that President Botha and his colleagues are faced with the most monumental task of our time — to bring back peace and guarantee that peace. This cannot be done by gimmick politics and will certainly not be done by refusing to look reality straight in the face. That reality is that black people in South Africa do not share the government's enthusiasm for bantustans. They see themselves as South Africans, not because of the state's generosity, but because of their indisputable right from God.

They refuse to accept second-rate status, as apartheid intends them to. They want to share in the God-given rights that South Africans of all shades and opinions are entitled to. This reality must be high on the agenda of political reform in this country. There are no shortcuts to peace and stability.

ZAMBIA

New British Ambassador Presents Credentials

MB131340 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has described the Commonwealth as a vital organization which provided the mechanism for interaction between peoples to enable them to solve humanity's various problems. The president who was speaking when he received credentials from the new British high commissioner, Mr Calvin Boyd, this morning said (?the fact) that the Commonwealth is multiracial and its summit meetings are attended by all heads of state is a manifestation of its important role in the world.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia and Britain are both Commonwealth member states, an organization that stands for high ideals, and noted that the relations between Zambia and Britain are at their highest at a time of former high commissioner John Johnson, and expressed the hope that Mr Boyd (?would fill the void) that Mr Johnson had left.

He called for [words indistinct] of efforts by all progressive (?forces) in solving the Southern African political situation. Dr Kaunda said although the Southern African [words indistinct] a difficult one, the task could succeed through joint efforts by all concerned through love, truth, and social justice.

ZIMBABWE

Nigerian Envoy to Zimbabwe Arrives in Harare

AB131800 Lagos NAN in English 0925 GMT 13 Sep 84

[By Adewale Fatona and Rowland Nwachukwu]

[Excerpts] Harare, Sept 12 (NAN) — Nigeria's new high commissioner to Zimbabwe, retired Colonel Sani Bello, arrived in Harare today to assume duties. Col Bello, whose appointment was recently announced by the Federal Military Government, was the military governor of Kano State during the previous military administration. Col Bello is expected to present his credentials to President Cannan Banana soon.